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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 114 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

JAPAN'S PARTING BOMBSHELL

If Withdrawal Results In Fresh Menace To Shanghai---?

"Worldwide Odium" Incurred For Fighting Other Nations' Battles

"NO TERRITORIAL OR ULTERIOR MOTIVES"

LONDON, May 11.

Tokio.—Government has decided to withdraw all the troops from Shanghai within a month.

Only a small force of Japanese Blue Jackets will remain at Shanghai to protect Japanese residents.

"NO ULTERIOR MOTIVES"

The decision to withdraw was due to the desire to conform to world opinion and prove that Japan had no territorial or other ulterior motives.

POWERS WARNED

The official spokesman declared that Japanese felt that they fought at Shanghai other nations' battles in addition to their own but gained only world-wide odium. He added that Japan would hold other powers and world opinion accountable if their withdrawal resulted in a fresh menace to Shanghai.—Reuter's Special.

Oath Bill Sequel

No Trade Agreement With Ireland ?

LONDON, May 11.

The Anglo-Irish controversy entered a fresh phase in the Commons this afternoon.

Mr. Emmott (Conservative) asked Mr. Thomas whether Government intended entering into negotiations with the Free State as regards the application to the Free State of import duties after 15th November when exemption to the Dominions would expire

Mr. Thomas replied that the abolition of the Oath would directly conflict with obligations undertaken by the Free State under the Treaty of 1921. He added "If the Bill becomes law, it will be unreasonable to expect that Government will enter into negotiations for further agreements with a Government which has repudiated the existing Government.

"Reuter" learns that the object of Mr. Thomas' statement was to inidcate clearly that it was the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom not to enter into any negotiations for agreement with the Irish Free State.—Reuter.

SIAM ABANDONS GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, May 11.

It is learned that Siam has abandoned gold standard.—Reuter.

New Market Stakes

Rosebery's "Miracle's" Easy Win

LONDON, May 11.

The Derby situation is made perplexing for backers by the easy win of Lord Rosebery's 'Miracle' in the Newmarket Stakes, the result of which is as follows:

MIRACLE 1st
ROLLING ROCK ..2nd
BULANDSHAR 3rd

Six ran.

Won by four lengths. Three-quarter length separated second and third.

Starting prices—10|1 Miracle, 7|1 Rolling Rock; 6|4 Bulandshar.

Miracle has entirely reversed opinion on form. Bulandshar is one of Aga Khan's three Derby entrants.—Reuter's Special Service.

EXPLOSIVES IN BOAT

Boy Bound Down For Three Years

DACCA, May 8.

Mr. S. N. Chatterjee, Special Magistrate, has delivered judgment in the case against Sisir Kumar Ghose, a boy of 15, under the Explosive Substances Act.

It was alleged that on January 21st last when the accused was proceeding in a country boat he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Monoranjan Dutta of the D.I.B. with a wooden box containing some chemicals alminium pots, etc. and was duly sent up for trial Mr. B. N. Paul, Inspector of Explosives, Bengal, in his evidence stated that the chemicals and other articles as examined by him were used for preparation of bombs.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate, in consideration of his age, released him on a bail of Rs. 1,000 on condition that he must not associate in any political movement for three years.—A.P.

MAULANA AZAD RELEASED

NEW DELHI, May 11.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was released to-day from the Central Jail.

It will be recalled that the Maulana who was then the Acting President of the "Congress" was arrested two months ago under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and has been detained in custody since then. Immediately after release he was served with a notice requiring him not to participate in Congress activities and not to leave Delhi without permission.—A.P.

"DICTATORS" AND CONGRESSMEN JAILED

More Forfeiture Notices In Ras

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, May 9.

The 16th "Dictator" of Gujarat who was arrested on "Gandhi Day" while leading a procession together with another Congressman who accompanied him were sentenced both to 2 years' R.I., with a fine of Rs. 500, or 6 months more, in default.

A leading Congress worker of Vadalla and Bochasan centre who surrendered himself through the Baroda State police on the 5th inst. is also sentenced likewise.

13 others including the 16th "Dictator" of Borsad Taluka, an ex-Patel of Palaj, are sentenced each to 6 months' R. I., with a fine of Rs. 100, or 6 weeks more, in default.

FORFEITURE NOTICES.

158 more forfeiture notices dated the 2nd inst. are served in Ras.

Mymensingh Disaster

41 DEAD: OVER 50 INJURED: 2 LAKHS DAMAGES

Governor's Message Of Sympathy

DARJEELING, May 11.

The following message has been received by Sir P. C. Mitter, Executive Councillor, from the Governor of Bengal in connection with the disaster in Mymensingh jail:—

"Deeply regret to hear of the disaster of the Mymensingh Jail entailing such a heavy loss of life. Please have my sympathy conveyed through appropriate channel to the relatives of those killed."

STORM HAVOC.

The Associated Press understands that 15 persons have been killed and from 50 to 7 injured in villages of Mymensingh as a result of the storm havoc of May 9.

The number of dead in Mymensingh Jail due to the collapse of wall is 26 of whom 17 were convicts, 2 undertrials, 2 warders, 3 visitors, 1 woman and a constable.

The damage is estimated at about two lakhs.—A.P.

Relief Work In Affected Areas

MYMENSINGH, May 11.

H. Graham, District Magistrate accompanied by officials visited the affected villages spending about 1000 in relief to the distressed.

Arrangements are made to evacuate a large portion of the jail population. One hundred and forty convicts detenus and political prisoners have already been removed to other jails.

Missing convicts and undertrials are now estimated to be a little more than a hundred.—A.P.

KATHIAWAR LADY JAILED

Convictions Galore At Ranpur

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, May 8.

A well-known lady worker of Kathiawad and leader of Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, who was arrested on 4th inst. at Ranpur has been sentenced to six months rigorous. She is removed to Sabarmati Central Prison.

The 22nd "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Samiti who was the leader of 4th Gandhi Day's Salt Satyagraha at Ranpur has been sentenced to six months R. I. under section 17-1 of C. L. A. and six months under section 47 of Salt Law, both the sentences to run concurrently.

EDITOR JAILED.

The eleventh editor of "Dholera Satyagraha Patrika" has been sentenced to 1 year R. I. under 17-2 C.L.A. and six months R.I. under section. 47, Salt Law. Both the sentences to run concurrently.

Fifteen more volunteers who were arrested on 4th Gandhi Day at Ranpur were sentenced to six months R.I. under section 47 of Salt Law. All were taken to Sabarmati jail on the 7th instant.

"WORLD ACTION TO CURE WORLD EVIL"

Churchill Advocates Anglo-American Entente To Coerce France

DOLLAR-POUND ALLIANCE

LONDON, May 10.

"There is peril around us—the peril even of the crash of Western civilisation. It has in no way yet been avoided, and dangers such as we have not yet known still lie before us. We are advancing experimentally. Let us advance together."

Major Elliott (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) concluded his speech winding up the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill in these grave words:

CO-OPERATION.

After stating that Government were aiming at an international monetary co-operation, he alluded to Mr. Churchill's suggestion made earlier in the debate, for co-operation with America and observed that, it was the aim of the present Administration to encourage any attempt in the way of friendly collaboration with friendly Nations inside and outside the Empire.

INDIAN CREDIT.

Major Elliott drew attention to the strength of the British gilt-edged securities in contrast with the premier French and American securities.

He declared that a striking improvement had occurred regarding the Indian credits, which were now as firmly based as those of any other great community.

"If the United States and Britain are of one mind in approaching the monetary question, I am sure France would have, the very next day, to associate herself with their joint action while other powerful nations would have no choice but to join in," declared Mr. Winston Churchill in the course of a debate on the Finance Bill in the Commons.

Referring to the Lausanne Conference, he said that no good would come from holding that conference before the United States' elections.—

FALL OF PRICES.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said said that capitalism and civilization were adrift and no single power was strong enough to tackle them. The strength of three or four of the greatest Powers would be required.

He did not believe that the individual unrelated credit expansion by the various Nations would solve the difficulties. International action to arrest the fall of prices was the sole hope of averting a world crash and he urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reconsider his decision announced during the last night's debate that at present the currency conference could not be called. He approved of the specific proposals made by Government and regarded the Tariff as necessary, but only a world action could cure the world evil and no such action could be taken except through the co-operation of Britain and the United States.—B.O.W.

BRITISH BUDGET

LONDON, May 11.

The House of Commons defeated a Labour motion for the rejection of the budget, which thereafter, passed the second reading.

BOMBAY AFTER KAMPTEE !

Supporters Of Raja-Moonje Pact Assaulted

Three delegates who were assaulted at the Kamptee Depressed Class "Congress" for questioning the representative character of the session and for standing by the Rajah-Munje pact were congratulated at a largely attended public meeting held at Walpakhady, Bombay, on Wednesday night.

CONGRATULATED.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, presiding over the meeting welcomed Messrs. Shankarrao Malhar Patil, Khimji Mulji Rathod and Rajbhoj to Bombay. They represented the Bombay Depressed Classes who stood for joint electorates. They were sent to the Kamptee "Congress" to voice the real feelings of the community but the oppositionists did not want to give them a hearing and like cowards set upon and assaulted them. The very fact that Dr. Ambedkar's men had to resort to lathi the speaker said showed that they were afraid to face nationalists with arguments. This was not the first time when nationalist depressed class leaders had been threatened and assaulted.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY?

These tactics, Mr. Deorukhkar declared would not deter them from continuing their work in favour of joint electorates which was in the best interests of the community. He hoped soon they would be able to hold a conference in Bombay to give support to the Rajah-Munje Pact.

The meeting was addressed among others by Messrs. Laxman Sura Gohel Mulji Laxman Mackwana, Khimji Rathod, Lakhalal Waghela and Najabhai Velji Gohel.

THREE INJURED.

When the meeting was about to end a party of goondas believed be Dr. Ambedkar's supporters intruded and began assaulting the supporters of the Raja-Moonje Pact resulting in three being badly injured.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Dr. and Mrs. Socrates Noronha lunched at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday.

H.H. The Nawab of Bhopal, Lt. Colonel H. de N. Lucas and Major S. A. Rahman arrived at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday.

Double Murder Of Innocent Children

Villager's "Blind Fury" To Take Revenge On Marwari Moneylender

JALGAON, May 10.

The story of how in his blind fury to take revenge on a Marwari moneylender, a young villager aged 22 committed the murder of two innocent children by pushing them in a well is disclosed in a prosecution which is being heard before the First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jalgaon, in which Khandu is charged under Section 302 (murder).

Khandu's father and after him Khandu himself either mortgaged or sold their property to a Marwari moneylender of their village who eventually became its owner. Khandu was reduced to such circumstance that he was forced to take service as a 'saldar' (labourer on the fields) of the Marwari. He however, left the job and planned to take some revenge on his late employer. According to his own confession he was instigated to do the crime by a party of villagers who bore ill-will to the Marwari.

On the day when the Marwari was out of the village, the accused went to his house and took his two children, one a girl aged 2 and the other a boy of 5, out for a walk. The accused is further alleged to have pushed the two innocent children in a well and to have told the villagers that the children fell into the well by an accident. A few days later it was, however, disclosed that this was not a case of accident but a deliberate murder by the accused. Eye-witnesses who had seen this horrible deed were also found in the investigation that was carried out by the police.

Khandu, the accused has also made a confession in which he says that he was instigated to do something which will cause a big loss to the Marwari, who had taken the whole of his property.

Further hearing in the case will be taken up before the Magistrate on May 11.—A.P.

GRUESOME FIND AT FIRE TEMPLE

Parsi's Dead Body At Bottom Of Well

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mystery surrounds the death of Fakirji Dadabhoy Gandhi, a Parsi aged 60, who was found lying dead at the bottom of a well in the compound of a fire temple at Falkland Road this afternoon.

On receiving information, the Nagpada police arrived on the scene and made further enquiries. After lifting the dead body out from the well, they removed it to the fire temple in the presence of a 'panch'. There were no marks of violence on the body.

The brother of the deceased, who identified the body, does not suspect any foul play.

It appears that the deceased was working in the fire temple at Falkland Road. He was alleged to be deranged in mind and also addicted to liquor.

Political Outrages

Punjabi Woman Asked To Leave Karachi

KARACHI, May 10.

Shanti Devi, a 26-year old Punjabi woman is the latest addition to the list of suspects from the Sind C.I.D. have tracked down in connection with their recent discovery of plots for commission of political outrages.

She has been served with a notice under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance to leave Karachi within twenty-four hours. The notice expires this evening.

Excluding Shanti Devi, ten persons have been arrested here and some others in Jodhpur and other parts of Upper India.—A.P.

Cholera Epidemic In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Replying to a Councilor, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation informed at to-day's meeting that cholera had broken out in epidemic form the city excepting the European wards.

Arrangements had been made by the Health Department to cope with the epidemic.—A.P.

U. P. Civilians Alarmed!

"INTOLERABLE" RECRUITMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Surprise was caused in U.P. civilian circles by the unauthorised and premature publication of the memorial, the United Provinces Indian Civil Service Association propose to submit to the Secretary of State for India suggesting the immediate stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Civil Service both in England and in India and proposing to buy out the present members on terms which would compensate them adequately for loss of career.

"INTOLERABLE RECRUITMENT"

One of the arguments adduced is that Indian publicmen would regard the service recruited by the Secretary of State as intolerable having regard to recent events in the country.—A.P.

Alleged Ill-Treatment Of Lady Satyagrahis

MALAVIYAJI TO GIVE EVIDENCE

BENARES, May 11.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will give evidence for the prosecution in the Court of Mr. L. Owen, District Magistrate, in the case in which one head constable and four constables are charged with having ill-treated certain Congress lady volunteers in the Dasasumedh Thana on March 11.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY SEQUEL.

The case came up as a result of the Magisterial enquiry, which showed that a "prima facie' case had been made out against the said constables who were suspended and warrants under Section 323 read with Section 509, I.P.C. were issued against them.—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms.—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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Situations Vacant.

THE SURI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.—Wanted a MANAGER to open a Branch Office of our Rurals Tea Department on a salary of Rs. 65/- p. m. cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply to:—MANAGER, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta, B. O.
A R 7195

REQUIRED Competent Marathi-knowing Accountant, Gujarati Typis. for (United Provinces). Lady-steno-Typist. Lady-doctor. Apply with testimonials, Royal Service Agency, Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R 7204

WANTED—by established Life Insurance Institution, DISTRICT SECRETARIES throughout Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 150/250 according qualifications. Applicants must be prepared to give assurance of business and make investment of Rs. 2,000. Apply to Box No. 1532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4899 B

WANTED—Two LADY TEACHERS for Prem Vidyalaya (High School for girls), Dayalbagh, Agra.—(1) A GRADUATE qualified to teach Mathematics to High School classes, salary Rs. 100 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. (2) A trained MATRICULATE or an experienced Intermediate, knowledge of Hindi essential. Salary Rs. 75 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Managing Committee.
A 4893

REQUIRED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS, specially conversant with land-scape gardening, Botany, flowers and the laying out of gardens. Salary—between 300/- and 1,000/- according to qualifications. Previous applications received not satisfactory. Apply immediately with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A [illegible]

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Sub-Engineer: Overseer courses by correspondence. All-India Engineering College. (Registered by Government), Sukkur, Sind.
A R 7014

Situations Wanted

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Indian) qualified in Accountancy with experience and travelled Europe wants a POST of Agency Sub-Manager or Officer in Indian Bank. Security provided. Please write Box No. 1530, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
B R7184

WANTED—A POST by a licenciate Doctor of ten years' experience. Apply to Box No. 1535, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7192

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor. 3 big airy rooms with verandah and bath rooms attached. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'
C

TO LET well ventilated, and newly painted, Three Rooms BLOCKS, for Rs. 20, monthly rent, size 16'x18' Drawing Room and 14'x14' kitchen and bed. Also double room tenaments at Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 monthly. Apply VALLABH BAUG, Ghatkopar.
C R7201

TO LET.—Residential Quarters of 2 & 3 ROOMS with KITCHEN and BATH-ROOM and 1 SHOP-ROOM at Carnac House, Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply IN PERSON to the AGENT: Mr. A. F. DE SA.
C R7199

Hotels

MATHERAN—RAILWAY HOTEL, electric lights, all home comforts First class food. Visit our Garden-Restaurant for Ices, Wines etc. Book early. Similar comforts at our Grand Hotel, Poona.
H R 7161

Motors & Accessorics

RUGBY 1929, 5 SEATER, insured till December 1932, Rs. 975 or thereabouts. Phone 26536 or Apply Box No. 1536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R7202

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY the following SECOND HAND MACHINERY in decent working order. (1) One Cotton Baling Press or complete Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory. (2) Two Oil Expellers. (3) One Oil Filter Press and (4) One Cigarettes Making Machine of latest model. Please correspond with:—Messrs. NATHU RAM CHAMANLAL, Millowners, Muktsar (Punjab).
N R 7194 A

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—AGENCIES from Swadeshi Textiles Mills and other manufacturers suitable for the Punjab Province against Cash or personal reasonable security and good reference. Please communicate with:—THE RAJKUMAR COMMERCIAL, and BANKING CO. LIMITED, Muktsar (Punjab.)
T R 7194

Public Notices

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF 4 PER CENT MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1902-03.

The 4 per cent. MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN of 1st August, 1902, for Rs. 15,00,000 is repayable on the 1st August 1932, from which date all interest on it will cease. Holders of Debentures of this loan should tender their debentures at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at least two weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each Debenture:—

"Received payment in full of all demand for principal and interest hereon."

.....
Signature of Holder.

B. V. RAMIAH,
Secretary to the Corporation,
Central Municipal Office,
The 1st May, 1932.
4879

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the construction of sweepers' quarters behind the Gilbert Hill at Andheri consisting of 16 tenements of C. I. Sheets admeasuring 10' x 10' x 10' each will be received by the Chairman, Notified Area Committee, Andheri at his office at Gazder Hall, Andheri, upto 11 a. m. (S. T.) on Monday the 16th May 1932.

Conditions of contract and prescribed tender form will be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of the Committee on any office day between 8 to 12 a. m. (S. T.)

CAESER D'MELLO,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Andheri.

Andheri,
Dated, 10th May 1932.
4912

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H.C.B. MITCHELL, Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Shanker Rajanna Jilkar has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at the junction of Ripon Road and Morland Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 9946 square yards of thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 170, 177, 170, 177 and 176 New Nos. 13684, 13685 and 13672 Old Survey Nos. 263, 264 and 265 New Survey Nos. 13555 and 1 and 2/3 556 and Cadastral Survey No. 1572 of Byculla Division together with the messuages, chawls, tenements and buildings standing thereon which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward Nos. 3856 (1) 3856(2), 3856(3), 3857(1), 3857(2), 3858, 3859(1), 3859(2), 3859(3), 3859(4), 3859(4A), 3859(5) 3860, 3861, 3862(1), 3862(1A), 3862(1B), 3862(1BB), 3862(1BBB), and Street, Nos. 31E Mahomedan Street, 81(1) Morland Street, 81J, 81K, Mahomedan Street, 44A Ripon Street, 81K, Ripon Cross Lane, 46, 81B and 81A, 46B, 46C, 46CC and 46D Morland Street, 81A Mahomedan Street, 81M, 81E, 81C, and 49B, 49C, 49CC Morland Road and are bounded as follows on or towards the North by the chawl now or formerly of Karmali Peerbhoy on or towards the South by the Kondusdi Chawls on or towards the East by Ripon Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Morland Road.

Dated this 11th day of May 1932.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE ALL INDIA (BUY INDIAN) SWADESHI EXHIBITION, GUNTUR, S. INDIA

Commencing from 22-5-32 to 15-6-32

Admission free to visitors.

Apply for stalls and terms:
Secretary,
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. Henry William Vaz while travelling in one of the local trains between Borivli and Church Gate or between Bandra and Victoria Terminus on Saturday the 7th instant has lost (1) a Conveyance dated the 7th of March 1919 from Rev. Joseph Sorares to Henry William Vaz in respect of land at Irla, Ville Parle, Ghodbunder Road Scheme No. 6 and (2) a Certified copy of the consent Decree in High Court Suit No. 3664 of 1922 Rev. Joseph Soares Vs. Henry William Vaz dated the 3rd of February 1925. If any person deals in any way with the said property of our client at Ghodbunder Road Irla, Ville Parla on the strength of any of the said two documents or otherwise howsoever, he shall do so at his own risk, and our client will not be bound by any such unauthorised dealing.

Dated this 11th day of May 1932.

SAHIAR & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Henry William Vaz.
94, Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
4911

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 40 of 1929

GIRDHAR DHONDIBA MANBHAV alias BORADI. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) DHARAMSI AMBA the heir and legal representative of the deceased Amba Bhagwan. (2) KHERAJ JAIWAT (Applicant) Defendants.

To.
DHARAMSI AMBA,
The heir and legal representative of the deceased AMBA BHAGWAN,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

Please take notice that as you have failed to give us the required instructions herein we shall apply to the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, for an order discharging us as your attorneys on Thursday the 19th day of May 1932 at 11-15 a. m. (S. T.) when you may appear if you so desire.

Dated this 10th day of May 1932.

Yours faithfully,
DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys-at-Law.
4910

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
& COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT A HEALTH RESORT NEAR BOMBAY.

Sale of two bungalows, known as the "Rosary" and "Octagon" at Mahableshwar with furniture therein on SUNDAY, the 15th May, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1666 of 1930 (H. H. Wadia and another v/s. Hormusji Sorabji Dubash and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Order made therein on the 19th day of May, 1931.

ALL that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring thirty gunthas or thereabouts situate on Mahableshwar Hill, bearing Nos. 97 and 97A on a map or plan of the said Mahableshwar Hill deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara together with the two bungalows and outhouses standing thereon and known as the "Rosary" and "Octagon" with furniture, pots and pans therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Court Receiver, High Court, at 133, Esplanade Road, or his attorneys Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, at 56, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

JECI SILK KHADDAR
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Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1932, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, till seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, grain, linseed, turmeric, castor seed, groundnut seed, and sweeping grain, cases of country shoes, luggage, pots, glass chimnies, brushes and acid, sulphuric, trunk of clothings, bundles of gunny bags, books, tanning bark, iron chains, G. iron sheets and country drug, basket of empty glass jar, grinding stones, iron bars, empty casks and old rails, tins of lime, condemned tarpaulins and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th June, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

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Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10300	.....	20 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 Jun
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 Jun
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 Jun
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 Jun
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 Jun

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Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 Jun

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Bandai ,,	7th ,,	19th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th ,,	24th ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	18th ,,

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CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Jute shares ruled steady at a decline and a limited turnover resulted. In coals Burrakurs changed at 8-12; otherwise there was very little interest displayed. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3½ per cent. paper 82-15, 4 per cent. Loan 1931/36 93-2, ditto 1960/70 69-8, 4½ per cent. Bonds 1934 97-10, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100-2, 5 per cent. Loan 1935/44 94, ditto 1945/55 99-12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100-6.

Banks.—Imperial Bank contributory 241-8.

Railways.—Sara-Serajganj 66.

Coals.—Burrakur 8-12, Nodiha 3-1, South Karanpura 1-4.

Jutes.—Adamjee ordy. 8, Alliance 169, Birla ordy. 8, Bally ordy. 99, Clive 19-7, Champdany 80, ex-div., Dalhousie 266-8, Howrah 30-10, Kamarhatty 290, Kankinarrah 282, National 16-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Iron 2, Indian Iron and Steel 3-9, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-15-0, Walford Transport 0-12-0, British Ceylon Corporation ordy. 5-12, Titaghur paper defd. 3-4, Midnapore Zamindari 58 cum div., Naga Hills Tea 8-12, Sugar shares Cawnpore 30-8, Carew & Co. 14-12, Champaran 24/4, New Savan 16-2, Samastipore 16-8.—A. P.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 11.

	bales.
Khandesh	116
Central India	228
Barsi-Nugger	7
Hyderabad-Gaorani	284
Berar	415
Central Provinces	232
Dhollera	50
Rajputana	239
Broach	2531
Compta-Dharwar	436
Coconada	1
Americans	947
East Africans	101
	Cwts.
Wheat	5101
Linseed	7911
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	557
Gingellyseed	247
Poppyseed	345
Groundnuts	2737
Castorseed	2663
Rice	13142
Myrabollams	2767
Cottonseed	4412
Gram	3521
Joowar	480
Barley	1145
Bajree	916
	Tons.
Coal	5221

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 11.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	116	102,443
Central India	228	113,916
Barsi and Nagar	7	74,241
Hyderabad-Gaorani	284	20,816
Berar	415	210,550
Central Provinces	232	68,589
Total Oomras	1,282	590,570
Dholera	99	109,921
N.-W. Provinces		26 801
Rajputana	239	51,003
Sind-Punjab		137,476
Broach	2 531	219,564
Compta & Dharwar	436	23,750
Westerns-Northerns		16,143
Cocoanada	1	6
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,328
Persian		2,420
American	947	201,343
Egyptian and African	101	102,154
Comilla, Burma & other Sorts		318
Total	5,677	1,020,795

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 5th May.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	110	103,340
Japan & China	2,895	556,337
Coast Ports		28,393
Up-country by Rail		138,557
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		20,377
Total	3,005	847,004

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 10.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	10.1/3
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100
P. O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c	99-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	87-3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	66-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	89
Consols 2½ p.c. a	63-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	99-5/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, May 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargoe 26/1½ May/June Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes, 27/ May/June Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels, 27/ July Hull Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels, 28/ June/July Liverpool Sellers.

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The Amateur Theatre In Britain

Offers "Transferable Advice," Not "Interesting Viewpoints"

"The Porducers At School"

Having attended during the past fortnight some of the classes in the Sixth London Easter "Holiday" School, conducted by the British Drama League, I propose in the short space at my present disposal to describe some of the work done there, for the benefit of those amateurs who feel the need for this kind of organised instruction but are nervous about taking the leap. The British Drama League conducts several of these schools in different parts of the country during a year, writes Leslie Rees in the "Era."

The course was given in the little Ballet Club Theatre in Ladbroke-grove, W.11, where Marie Rambert and her pupils pursue the gentle art of the dance. It lasted from Friday, April 1, to Sunday, April 10, and during practically the whole of that time the members of the school were engaged in cramming practical and theoretical knowledge of the theatre into their heads in intensive style.

My first impression was of the extraordinary zeal of those enrolled—about sixty—to acquire every detail of information about everything connected with the theatre—a resounding testimony, so it seemed to me, to the vital state of the amateur theatre in Britain to-day.

Most of those present at the school were amateur producers who intend translating what they have learned into almost immediate use. It is heartening to know that so many persons with a real and fundamental interest in the theatre are at the head of the village and town community drama movements.

ARTIST AND TEACHER.

This particular school had the good fortune to have as main instructor a brilliant young man who combines the merits of practical artist and teacher in superlative degree—I refer to Tyrone Guthrie, the producer for the Westminster Theatre. The students had the option of joining either the beginners or the advanced classes. Mr. Guthrie took the advanced students every morning for three hours of good solid production work.

He announced at the beginning that he would take one act from each of the three plays. The aim was to provide an idea of three different producing methods. "The Machine Wreckers" allowed the instructor to demonstrate modern stylised group acting. Most of the advanced students were roped into the "Baa Baa Black Sheep" scene. After an hour each morning the instructor asked a few students to play a scene from "Lady Audley's Secret," a Victorian melodrama, which in these days must be burlesqued with pronounced theatrical gestures and intonation. For the final hour "The Cherry Orchard" was taken, and here the producer had the most difficult job of all—the achievement of the most perfect naturalism consistent with dramatic effect.

STAGE LIGHTING.

One afternoon of the fortnight was occupied by an exhaustive demonstration of improvised stage lighting. Mr. Angus Wilson showed how to make battens, how to make a dimmer, how to get coloured lighting. Another afternoon was spent listening to—and questioning—a lecturer on the art of the scene designer. A further member of the staff demonstrated the making of costumes and gave away some very ingenious secrets about the manufacture of props—such as ornaments of rare shape—out of paper and paste. Various lecturers—such as Ashley Dukes, Geoffrey Whitworth, and Tyrone Guthrie himself—talked on aspects of the theatre art.

The beginners were in the hands of other producing instructors, including Miss MacNamara, the organiser of the school, but were given ample opportunity to watch the work of the more advanced students.

As I have said, it was a week of intense brain-culture. In the evenings, visits were paid to "Tobias and the Angel," "The Rose Without a Thorn," and "Twelfth Night," and on the days following discussions were held.

TEN MINUTES' PLAY.

Finally, the school was divided into five groups, each was given full freedom to prepare a ten minutes' entertainment (there were several playwrights, including such a well-known one as Mary Pakington, among the students) and on the last Sunday an excellent bill of sketches and burlesques were given at the theatre.

The advanced students paid two guineas for the course, the beginners 35s. The details of the course were admirably organised. My one suggestion is that the Drama League should make it their first consideration, when considering staff to engage the teacher rather than the well-known authority. One or two of the staff in this school lacked just the necessary verbal self-expression to do justice to themselves, while another was apt to become too visionary in talking of the theatre. I should imagine that the students at these schools, while interested in the theatre generally, are essentially practical persons for the time being, and want to take away tangible, transferable advice rather than interesting viewpoints.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE "AMATEUR" MUST ASSERT HIS PLACE AND MISSION

Both the place and mission of those interested in the theatre as "amateurs" remain undefined and unasserted. The general impression about the "amateur" has been that he or, may be, she, enters the theatre on sufferance. If the person is, as usual, incompetent he or she remains immune from adverse comments. For, the "amateur", almost invariably, aids "charity". This is to say, that the amateur assists the theatre for reasons more apparently social than artistic or educational.

* * *

Consequently, the commercial theatre, remains not only aloof but safe and segregated as well from all impulses or ideas of progress or advancement. And, the amateur remains safe from any ideas of technical improvement or efficiency. These parallel lines of mutual adoration might be suggestive also of mutual contentment but they do not meet at the point where the community or the country can accomplish progressive, significant art.

* * *

We must now revise the conception and the ideals as well of the "amateur". We should explode the superstitions that reduce him or her to the degrading position of a social parasite. He cannot possibly tolerate the vagaries or lunacies of the commercial screen or stage. It is no: "charity" that impels him to his or her mission. It is an educative mission, art, social ideals that should prompt him or her to enter the stage. And, it should be purposive, more perfect, technique that should enable him or her to lead and, if necessary to substitute the commercial stage or screen.

* * *

This is not, by any chance, easy, smooth or immediately achievable. We have not yet escaped from the mental atmosphere created by those whose ideas of "advancement" could not be translated in terms of stage realities. It is futile to describe at length the conditions which tolerate, for example, the presence of clever "Syts" as "heroines!" which tolerate primitive stage-craft impossible music and still more impossible dialogues.

* * *

The impressions described by a correspondent, published along with this of the organised instruction conducted by the British Drama League ought to serve as an eye-opener to the leisurely race of "amateurs" in this country who take their vacation as a social chance and disguise their incompetence in the name of charity.

* * *

His first impression was of "the extraordinary zeal of those enrolled—about sixty—to acquire every detail of information about everything connected with the theatre." Varied methods of production, different systems of lighting of acting of, studying and even of listening were investigated personally and practically. The advice, the suggestion and the discussion were "essentially practical" and were meant for those who wanted to "take away tangible, transferable advice rather than interesting view-points". We, in India, have trifled for decades with "interesting" view-points. The moment for advice transferable as stage and screen realities has arrived and has been long overdue.

"HOOR-E-HIND"

Miss Mira's Dancing

Mehta Luhar's "Hoor-E-Hind" featuring Miss Mira, the famous Star, Navinchandra, Mr. Lobo and Apte, was released last Saturday at the Krishna Cinema.

Miss Mira's charming dancing and Navinchandra's thrilling feats on the screen, are noteworthy features of this picture.

Players Who Shun "Bright Lights"

And Refuse "Stardom"

(By MACKENZIE WINTER.)

It is a myth that stardom is the goal of every player in pictures. While on the world the thought of being a film star may be most desirable, many who have worked in Hollywood hold decidedly opposite views.

The humble extra or small-part player may have aspirations in that direction. But those who have risen to leading—but not starring—parts, realize that the glories of stardom are hopelessly over-rated.

Claude Allister, the famous screen "silly ass," has decided views on the subject.

"I've been offered stardom more times than I can count," he told me. "But I have always turned down the offers. It wouldn't pay me to accept. I get plenty of jobs now, and I am well paid for doing them.

"But suppose I became a star? I wouldn't be able to appear in nearly so many pictures as I do now. For each film I would be paid more, but I doubt if, over a long period, I would earn so much money. My screen life would be shortened, too. I might sit on top of the world for two or three years. Then an abrupt fall, and I'd disappear from sight—finished. But as a supporting player I stand a good chance of lasting far longer. That's why I have always turned down these offers of stardom."

I have heard similar stories. Unless a player is exceptionally lucky, stardom does not pay as well as feature roles. It may satisfy self-esteem. But that is all.

There is a great deal of confusion regarding starring roles. Any well-known player is generally called a star. Actually, a star is one who carries a picture on his or her own shoulders, and is honoured with his or her name in larger print than the title of the film, and put before this title.

If you see "Greta Garbo 'in' So-and-So," it means that Garbo is starring. But if you see "Garbo and-So, 'with' Greta Garbo," it means that Garbo is a feature player, but not star. There may not even be a star in the picture. In this event, the feature player is just referred to as the star, although strictly speaking, this is inaccurate.

Described as the greatest menace to feminine hearts since the days of Valentino, Clark Gable has soared to fame in a remarkably short time. But he is not a star! He is still a feature player. He has been leading man to Garbo, Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford. But he has never starred in a picture. He is always "with" a film; never "in".

He will probably be a star one day.

There is a whisper that the posters will read "Clark Gable in 'China Seas'"—his next picture—but time alone will tell, as they say in the song.

Stars, though on contract, are not paid by the year. They get so much per picture, or per week while working on a film. They cannot make many pictures in a year. Very few appear half-a-dozen times during this period.

As stars, they are criticized by the public every time they are seen. If their stories are bad, their popularity suffers. At the end of their contracts, they may find it difficult to get another job. But well-known feature players, experience none of these troubles. They do not have to hang around while stories are being selected, the receipts from their last pictures being counted, directors and supporting casts being chosen.

They go from film to film, sometimes without a day's break. They are well paid, generally so much per week, or per day. One of the richest players in Hollywood is Edward Everett Horton. His name is familiar, but not famous. Time and time again, producers have begged him to accept offers of stardom, but he has always refused. Eddie Horton names his own price. He gets several hundred pounds a week, and switches from picture to picture with little delay between each. As Hollywood's highest-paid free-lance actor, he has little desire to tie himself down to stardom in two or three pictures a year. And he will tell you, with that amused smile of his, how he has often earned more on a picture than the star himself.

One of the most popular players to-day is Reginald Denny. This possessor of the world's most infectious grin was a star in the silent era, when he was on contract with Universal. But, since the days of talkies, he has been a feature player: it pays him better. He doesn't want to be a star now, for as it is he is appearing regularly on the screen. Just recently he has been seen in "Madam Satan"; "Romeo in Pyjamas"; "Stepping Out," "Kiki", and "Private Lives", to name but a few.

Lewis Stone is another famous player; he is not a star, though most people refer to him as one. He, like Edward Everett Horton, is one of the richest man in Hollywood and one of the highest-paid actors. He is never idle for a day. His agent turns down many parts which he hasn't the time to accept. He has lost count of the number of time stardom has been offered him. Playing in rapid succession very imporant roles in such pictures as "The Big House", "Inspiration," "The Secret Six," "The Phantom of Paris," "The Lullaby," "Strictly Dishonourable ('he' was in "Strictly Unconventional" as well!), "Mati Hari," and "Grand Hotel", he has little reason to want stardom.

As he points out, it would be impossible for him to star in as many pictures as that. He would not be so well off financially; he would not be seen by the public so often; and his screen career would probably come to an end far sooner. As it is, he has been a prominent figure in films since 1915.

But there is one thing which puzzles me. Actresses rarely turn down offers of stardom. They remain feature players for years and years, but directly the opportunity of starring comes, they grasp it firmly.

Is it that a woman's screen career, because of her looks and her figure, is shorter than that of a man?—"Film Pictorial."

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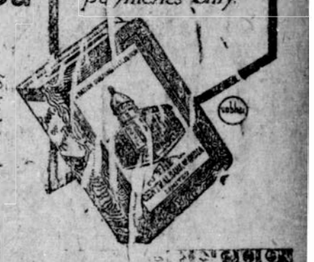

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TEXTILE OPERATIVE'S LOT

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND BETTER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE IT

(BY B. B. JOSHI.)

On page 34 of the Whitley Commission's report it is stated: "The production of the average operative is at present low and the loss caused by this inefficiency falls mainly on the operative himself. If the standard of living is to be substantially raised, the operative must produce more i.e. fewer men must be employed for a given production than in the case at present. . . The high rate of turn over at present characteristic of Indian factories simplifies the problem of reducing numbers without dismissals." The Commission further recommands the scheme of unemployment insurance as outlined by the Fawcett Committee where excessive reduction of workers is contemplated.

DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE.

In my opinion such reduction however slow it may be is not possible in the near future and in these days of competition it is not desirable that Mills should wait till a turn-over takes place of some workers here and there. By the time the whole scheme of efficiency with higher standards comes into operation the Mills might be in a collapsible condition.

What is desired at present is thorough overhauling of the existing system in mills such as (1) proper division of work leading to standardisation on a greater scale than what exists to-day (2) facility and case for manufacture of yarn and cloth (3) manipulation and uses of processes and machinery by trained technicians (4) economy in production (5) proper supervision over the whole arrangement.

JOINT EFFORT NECESSARY.

In the past, experiments of the Three-loom system and two sides have met with little success but if a joint effort is made by the organisation of owners, technicians and workers some results would come out. In India the trade union movement is much less effective when compared to Europe and yet the owners' organisations are able to carry on negotiations in connection with some economic changes such as the eight loom system, etc. and arrive at certain conclusions.

EIGHT HOUR DAY.

So far as the hours of work in cotton mills are concerned, 9-hours day has been recommended but 8 hour-day would be most suitable. The operatives, at least a majority of them, perform ing morning ablusions including shaving etc. in the Mill and this takes considerable time. Generally the sanitary and water accommodation being, limited there is a great rush in the early hours and workers are required to wait long to take their turn. If the hours are reduced to eight the worker would enter the Mill having taken even his tea and breakfast at home. This would certainly save him from hotel expenses which I know amount from 5 to 15 per cent. per worker. He would also be saved the necessity of eating dirty foods that are commonly supplied in hotels. This would certainly tend to improve the health and efficiency of the worker.

ITS RELATION TO PRODUCTION.

The question whether 8 hours day would give the same production or proportionate increase in production for proportionate increase in wages if demanded and granted, requires to be thrashed out and until and unless an experiment is made on the basis of the eight hour-day to find out as to how it works, it cannot be finally adopted. The Whitley Commission describing the previous history of hours and a charge from 12 hours to 10 hours day, in 1922, asserts: "But there can be little doubt that following the change on the average the efficiency of the operatives has risen substantially. The change also has some effect in stimulating employers to secure increased efficiency in other directions".

If this is what has been ascertained by the Commission I think the same would hold good in case of 8 hour-day and it is an experiment at least worth trying.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

A chapter has been devoted by the Commission on "Working conditions in Factories" and it contains considerable amount of food for digestion for those employed in the Cotton Mill industry especially the Mill officials. Many mills having been built 75 years ago the working conditions are not congenial to higher efficiency and health of the worker.

PRESENT INSANITARY ARRANGEMENT.

In these days considerable advancement has been made so far as construction of buildings and machinery is concerned and some of these would be applicable even to the existing Mills leading to better working conditions. The removal of dirt and dust mechanically, introduction of fresh air in the departments, over and above the periodic cleaning and whitewashing, would certainly lead to better working conditions. So far as sanitation is concerned latrines and urinals are absolutely in bad condition in many Mills. Some mills even do not possess separate urinals and there is foul smell on account of the scarcity of water.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL.

So far as temperature control in departments of Cotton Mills is concerned it is absolutely vague and unscientific. Most of the Spinning Mills do not possess any arrangement for artificial humidification and ventilation. The Weaving Mills have been equipped with the artificial humidification plants but the question of ventilation has been practically left unstudied. Mr. T. Maloney in his report on "Humidification in Indian Cotton Mills" clearly points out "The readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometer do not give an adequate idea of the comfort of working conditions because they do not register the effect of air movements". He further states that the "only adequate standard of ventilation is one based upon cooling proper." The measurement of cooling power is effected by the use of kata-thermometer and it is high time that Mills should study these conditions which vitally

(Continued on page 9)

Previous articles appeared on the 2nd and 5th instant.

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods,

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

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AGENTS:—

RETAIL SHOP AT:— Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road.

The Currimbhoy Mills., The E. Pabaney Mills., The Fazulbhoy Mills., The Pearl Mills., The Crescent Mills., The Kasturchand Mills., The Bradbury Mills., The Indore Malwa United Mills., The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Co., Ltd. The Osmanshahi Mills.,

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THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

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SWADESHI

THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

SUPREME

THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

200 YEARS AGO INDIA SUPPLIED THE CLOTH FOR THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

TO-DAY "EDSU" IS REGAINING THE GLORY OF THE PAST.

FORT
9, Forbes St.,
Opp: GREAVES COTTON.

FORT
67, Esplanade Rd.,
Opp: BOMBAY CLUB.

BYCULLA
Victoria Gardens Rd.,
Opp: RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

PAREL
Parel Road,
Opp: G. I. P. RLY. INSTITUTE.

"EDSU" Shops offer you the rare combination of *QUALITY* and *CHEAPNESS*.

EDSU

SWADESHI

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Shud 7, 1853.
Parsi—Adar 8, 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 5, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 5m.
Sunset—7h. 4m.
Hightide—3-27, 16-49.
Lowtide—9-30, 23-31.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 13th May 7h. 16m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New Moon June 5.

Results of second M.B.B.S. and Third M.B.B.S. Examination University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 9-20 p.m. news in Hindi; and Sitaram Gavaiya's classical and light music (with D. Parwatkar with Sarangi).

B.Sc. EXAM.—In the results of this examination given in our paper a few days back the name of R. R. Khanolkar, who passed it in the second class, was inadvertently omitted.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE—The Buillion market was closed after 2 p.m. (B.T.) on Wednesday, to express feeling of sorrow at the death of Sheth Sobhagchand Digchand.

CHUNAM LANE RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION"—The adjourned general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Thursday) in Hanuman Buildlings Nos. 6|7 at 9-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. V. V. Sreenivasa Ayyengar (ex-Judge of the Madras High Court) will deliver a public lecture on "Man and His Possibilities" at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Compound of the South Indian Buildings, Matunga. All are cordially invited.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"The Great Lover," all-talking drama, with a 3-part comedy.
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—Prof. Mentis, the world famous Crystal Gazer will be on the stage. Universal Mystery drama "Cat Creeps"—8 reels featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Haymond Mackett and Liliyan Tashman along with Slim Summerville Comedy in two reels. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE.—"To-day", featuring Conrad Nagel. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—"A Connecticut Yankee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR.—"Girls about Town" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—"Montana Moon." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—All-talking, picture "The Yellow Mask," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE.—"Alibaba & 40 Robbers" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END — "Muflis-Ashak" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC.—"Sati Sone" or "Champraj Hado". Daily.

KRISHNA.—"Hoor-I-Hind". Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FREE EDUCATION FOR MASSES—The D. A. V. Free Night High School, situated on the Municipal Vegetable Market at Bhuleshwar is closed for the vacation from the 1st to 15th inst.

The new term commences from the 16th inst. Education in English and vernacular up to Matriculation is provided absolutely free to the deserving poor. Books and other necessary acessories are also supplied free in case of those who cannot afford to have them even. The school hours are from 8 to 10 in the night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 5th inst. arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

CHARITY DANCE:—A Charity Dance will take place at the Institute of Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Saturday next. Two items by the well-known dancers in Bombay, Doraine and Wallace who will do the "Acrobatic Tango" and the "Gypsy" dances accompanied by Guitar music are included. There will be Fox-Trot competition. Admission fee is Rs. 2 per head, ladies free. "Midnight Merry-makers" will play on the occasion.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.—The following is the result of the competition for the best essays for Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial Prizes of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Bombay:—

Mr. Madhav Shankar Wagle, (Wilson College) 1st prize.

Miss Shantadevi Kashinath Mitra, (St. Columba High School) 2nd prize.

Mr. Achyut Dwarkanath Rangnekar (Kalsulkar High School, Savantwadi) 3rd prize.

B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital

The following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution acknowledge:—

The Trustees of the charity trust created by Bai Maneckbai Shapurji Sorabji Kappawalla, through Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors, being the two-third part of the current surplus income of the said trusts, directed to be paid to this Institution. Rs. 10,388-0-0

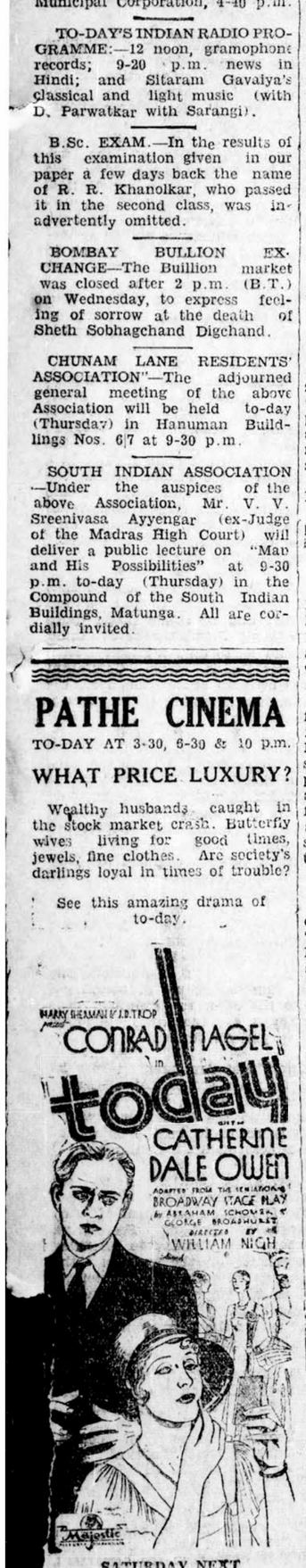
Bai Bachubai Merwanji Sorabjee, being the amount subscribed by her, in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Pestonjee Cowasji Petit, who died on 1st March 1932. (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 1000/

Bai Maneckbai Pirojshaw Jeejeebhoy, being the amount subscribed by her, in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Petit, who died on 1st March 1932, (for the Endowment Fund.) Rs. 500-0-0

The Trustees of the late Seth Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee Patel's Charity Fund Rs. 500-0-0

Including sums less than Rs. 500, the total now stands at Rs. 13,342/

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WHAT PRICE LUXURY?
Wealthy husbands caught in the stock market crash. Butterfly wives living for good times, jewels, fine clothes. Are society's darlings loyal in times of trouble?
See this amazing drama of to-day.



SATURDAY NEXT.
TWICKENHAM STUDIOS
PRESENT THE
HOUSE OF THE ARROW
By A.E.W. MASON.
ONE OF THE MOST ABSORBING DETECTIVE STORIES AND THE FINEST TURNED OUT BY THIS FAMOUS STUDIO.
STARRING:
DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY BENITA HUME
AND
RICHARD COOPER
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

PRINTING "BULLETIN SUPPLEMENT"

Press Proprietor Sentenced

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Murlidhar Dhondiba Gaikwad, keeper of the Raj Hans Press in Girgaum, was charged under Section 13 (1) of the Press Act and 17 (1) of the Cr. L. Amendment Act.

The magistrate held the accused guilty under both the charges and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment under each charge the sentences to run concurrently.

The magistrate ordered the material seized by the police to be destroyed but he declined to accept the plea of the police prosecutor to confiscate the whole press.

UNLAWFUL NEWSSHEET.

The accused was charged under Section 18 (1) of the Press Act for making an unlawful newssheet and under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of an unlawful association namely the B.P.C.C.

It will be recalled that the Lamington Road police, raided the Raj Hans Press at Powvala Street Girgaum, on April 23rd and arrested the accused, his son and some other compositors in the press. The arrested persons were bailed out and the charges against the other accused wrre subsequently withdrawn. The police seized blocks of composed matter for the Boycott Suplpement of the "Congress Bulletin" original typed manuscripts and corrected proofs.

Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor, specially drew attention to the evidence of Shankar Damaji, a compositor in the press, who stated that the proprietor (accused) asked him to compose the matter and not to compose the name of the Press at the bottom. It showed that the accused knew that the matter was objectionable.

The statement of the accused that the matter was composed merely at the suggestion of the manager and was not finally approved, was only a cock and bull story invented for the sake of technical defence. The composition of the matter took full twelve hours and no press-owner would do the job merely to waste the labour if it did not meet with the approval of the customer.

There was evidence to show that printing work for the Congress had been done in the Press before and money was received for it. Mr. Mankar, therefore, submitted that it was a clear case and the charges against the accused had been fully sustained.

WHAT IS "MAKING?"

Mr. A.R. Gadkari, who defended the accused, contended that mere composing of the matter did not amount to "making of an unlawful news-sheet which was a crime according to Section 18 (1) of the Press Act. He submitted that "making" implied finally printing the news-sheet and there was no evidence in the present case to that effect. The compositor in his evidence had stated that he only took a copy on the hand press and he was not concerned with the printing which was generally done by a binder or a pressman in that press.

From the fact that the proprietor asked the compositor not to compose the name of the press, it could be presumed that he had not finally decided to print the matter. The proprietor being illiterate did not know if the matter was meant for the "Boycott Supplement" of the "Congress Bulletin."

"ASSISTING."

As to the other charge against the accused, namely, that of assisting the operations of an unlawful association the only evidence was that of Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Inspector of the C.I.D., who had vaguely stated that these things were done by somebody on behalf of the B.P.C.C., which was an unlawful association. But the witness had frankly admitted that the police were not in a position to lead evidence that any one had placed an order with the accused on behalf of the unlawful association.

OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

The magistrate held that the matter was objectionable. A mere reading of the manuscsipt would be enough to show that the matterz was such as would create hatred against the present Government established by law. There was no doubt that the accused knew that it was an objectional matter meant for the "Boycott Supplement" of the "Congress Bulletin." He did not give out the name, of the man who had placed the order simply because he did not want to make it public. He held the accused guilty under both the sections under which he was charged.

HAWKING "BULLETINS" IN COURT ROOM

Two Red Shirts Jailed

Bombay, Tuesday.

Four months' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded to two "Red Shirts" by Mr. O'scar Brown Special Magistrate Mazgaon.

The Volunteers were arrested in the court room of Mr. Brown on Tuesday at 11 a.m., while distributing "Congres Bulletins' amongst the visitors to the court. They were charged under 18(1) of the press ordinance.

Two Congressmen, who were pointed out in the courtroom on Tuesday by the "Red Shirts" as the people who gave them the "Congress Bulletins" to be distributed in the court, were arrested and charged under 12(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before Mr. Brown.

The Magistrate sentencing them to six months' rigorous imprisonment remarked, that it was mean on the part of the accused to have instigated others to distribute the "Congress Bulletins", while they themselves had not th courage to do it.

PRAYERS FIRST AND LAMENTATIONS NEXT

Sunni-Shia Dispute Amicably Settled

Bombay, (Wednesday.

Bhendy Bazar, which has been the scene of many troubles in the past—from looting of the Irani shop to free fighting over a dog—promised trouble again this week, between two sections of Muslims, but it was nipped in the bud by the timely intervention of some Muslim leaders and the city has been saved from serious disturbances.

Since the present Muharram started, Suuni Muslims have been saying their prayers, followed by sermons by Maulvis at their mosques. These prayers and sermons sometimes continue till the early hours of the morning.

While some Sunni Muslims were having their prayers and sermons in a mosque situated at Parel Road near Bhendy Bazar, other Muslims belonging to the Shia section, who have their "Mehefil" or meeting-place close to the mosque near Bhendy Bazar, were having their "lamentations" (with beating of the breasts) which the Sunnis complained disturbed their prayers.

A number of Sunni Muslims therefore rushed at the Shias on Monday night, when they were having their "lamentations" and a breach of the peace was apprehended for a time. The lamentations were immedately stopped and the trouble was over.

The Sunni Muslims then drew up a petition to be sent to the Commissioner of Police requesting him to order the Shias to go to their "Imambaras' for their lamentations, which exist for this purpose and not to let them disturb the Sunnis at their prayers.

Mr. Allaya Abba and some other Muslim leaders of the locality, on hearing of the trouole, persuaded the Sunni Muslims not to send any petition to the Commissioner of Police but to adjust the differences among themselves. Mr. Allaya was then appointed arbitrator and he suggested that the Sunnis should have their prayers and "Vayaz" (sermon) till 12 midnight and the Shias should have their lamentations after midnight. This decision was accepted and the trouble which at first threatened a serious turn has thus been averted.

NIGHT HUNT FOR VOLUNTEERS

Attempt To Prevent Road—"Stencelling"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Police constables and officers on duty had a busy time last night looking out for and chasing Congress volunteers, who were out to advertise the Emergency Council's programme. It appears they had information that Congress volunteers were planning to "stencil" Congress programme on the roads, and kept a close watch. They arrested one man at Colaba, and four students near Flora Fountain, and obtained possession of paints, brush and stencils.

The arrest of the students was effected under dramatic circumstances. A police constable on duty near Flora Fountain saw four persons moving about in a suspicious manner, and therefore challenged them. They began to run.

TAXI CHASE.

The constable blew his whistle and a large number of constables and a sub-inspector came on the scene.

They chased the four persons in a taxi and arrested them at about 2-30 a.m.

They were, as expected found in possession of paint, brush and tin pots.

They were charged to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

LALBAGH ARRESTS

Two persons, who according to the police were carrying on the activities of the Emergency Committee in the northern part of the city were arrested last night at Lalbaug. A meeting was announced to take place at the maidan, and the police, who were present arrested the two "wanted persons."

WADALA RAID LEAFLETS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sub-Inspector Bansilal, of the C.I.D., raided this morning at Fanaswadi, the room of one who was arrested in connection with the seizure of leaflets concerning Wadala raid propaganda.

The police recovered certain documents from the room in question.

STOP PRESS

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, May 11.

Berlin—Warning to the world that Germany was determined not to submit to her present inequality with regard to armaments was uttered by Chancellor Breuning in the Reichstag this afternoon. He declared emphatically that Germany did not desire to arm to the level of other nations but wanted equality with them. Although the German standpoint in this regard was thoroughly appreciated by some nations at Geneva, others held views which he said, would during the next few weeks, lead to very serious and earnest discussions.

The Chancellor affirmed that despite Germany's disarmament, Europe had increased its war machinery to the scale above pre-war. This state of affairs could not continue. He continued.

"Disarmament, Reparations and general economic crisis are three closely connected problems so important that probably, the fate of the world for a long time will depend on their treatment in coming months."

He concluded that Germany's measures restricting foreign currencies and imports were defensive. Germany was ready to conclude agreements for abolishing all customs walls when suitable opportunity arose.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, May 11.

The following are closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day.—

WORCESTERSHIRE Vs. KENT.
Worcester 111 for 3.
LANCASHIRE Vs. GLAMORGAN.
Lancashire 196 for 7.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY Vs. LEICESTERSHIRE.
Leicester 309 for 8.

There was no play to-day in the following matches.

Middlesex Vs. Hampshire at Lords.

Essex Vs. Northamptonshire at Letton.

Surrey Vs. Sussex at Oval (friendly match) and

Cambridge University Vs. Yorkshire at Cambridge.—Reuter's Special.

THE CAPITOL—Next Saturday.

MADRAS CLUB

(From A Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 9.

The annual general body meeting of the Madras Club, Simla-Delhi, was held yesterday at the Club premises, Nabha Estates. Rao Saheb A. K. Sundaresa Iyer, President was in the chair.

The 17th annual report was read and adopted. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 1,263-9-11 including the Reserve Fund of Rs. 750. Income and expenditure amounted to Rs 3,089-14-1 and Rs. 5,935-2-0 respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,418-6-0 of which Rs. 750 is in the Reserve Fund Out of the cash balance of Rs 668-6-0 a further of Rs. 250 is recommended for transfer to the Reserve Fund, thus bringing the amount in that Fund to Rs 1,000.

Satisfaction was expressed all round on the achievement of the Club during last year in various fields of activity.

The General Body unanimously agreed to the principle of amalgamation of the South Indian Association, Delhi, with the Madras Club and elected Rao Sahib A. K. Sundaresa Iyer, Mr. P. M. Sundaram and Mr. V. Narasimhan to confer with three similar members of the South Indian Association to submit a joint-report on the terms of amalgamation to the Managing Committees of their respective General Bodies.

Opportunity was taken at the meeting, when the President, on behalf of the General Body bid amidst cheers a "bon voyage" to Mr. A. S. Iyengar, who he said had been a very useful member of the Managing Committee last year and who was proceeding on four months' leave on a Continental Tour.

LADIES' CLUB

The Ladies Club which was recently inaugurated at Delhi and which is being run under the guidance of the Madras Club has now planned its programme for the Simla season. Prof. M. Vaidyanatha Iyer has consented to place a portion of his house at the disposal of the Club where the ladies will meet for indoor games and embroidery work of arts.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 7th Inst, the total mortality 454 was 3 more than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 20.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 19th week of 1931 when the mortality was 579 and death rate 23.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 when the average mortality was 567 and death rate 23.2.

Out of the total deaths 131 were among infants under one year of age. Smallpox caused 10 attacks and 2 deaths during the week. Plague caused 2 attack and 1 death during the week. Cholera was absent during the week.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, May 11.	
Previous closing rate	5.87
To-day's opening rate	5.89
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing rate	5.92
Difference	plus .05

Brich Expectation:—

A/M	Rs. 173
July/Aug	Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, May 11.	
Previous closing rate	4.29
To-day's opening rate	4.30
Difference	plus 01
To-day's closing rate	4.28
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 11.	
Silver ready	17 1/16 + 1 anna.
Silver forward	17 3/16 + 2 annas.

Market: India bough..

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, May 11			
Silver ready	55	11	0
Silver Vaishakh	55	11	0
Silver Jaith	55	14	0
Gold ready	28	1	0

THE RIALTO
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF
Prof. MENTIS
CRYSTAL GAZER and THOUGHT READER.
ALSO UNIVERSAL'S MELODRAMA.
THE CAT CREEPS
—TO-MORROW: FRIDAY—
NORMA SHEARER
IN HER GREATEST ROLE IN
A FREE SOUL
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
CLARK GABEL

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
A COMPLETE COURSE OF LESSONS IN LOVE!
—with
Adolphe MENJOU
Irene DUNNE
in the grand romance
THE GREAT LOVER
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer picture
with
ERNEST TORRENCE
NEIL HAMILTON
BACLANOVA
Also A New Comedy By
LAUREL & HARDY

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, May 11.	
Previous closing	3.67 7/8
To-day's closing	3.67 3/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, May 11.	
Previous closing	3.68
To-day's opening	3.67 1/4
To-day's closing	3.67 1/2

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1932

FINANCE UNDER SWARAJ

Since Federation came to the fore in India, questions of Indian finance have been largely confined to the methods of making adjustments between the Federal Government and the federating units or in other words to the methods of distributing all available revenue equitably between the Federal Government and the constituent units. The wider and much harder question of securing enough revenue for distribution, and financing a Swaraj administration, has not so far received the attention it deserves. The Federal Finance Committee makes but slight reference to this question in its report and evades the main difficulties involved in its discussion. That is partly due to the Committee's extremely narrow terms of reference and partly to the composition of the Committee, which did not include a single non-official representative of British India. Moreover, the Committee probably anticipated the fate in store for its report in the present state of affairs in India and Britain and contented itself with a brief, indifferent report without venturing far beyond the strict terms of reference.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES.

The financial responsibilities of the Swaraj Government are bound to be extraordinarily heavy. In the first place, prompt amends will have to be made for the gross neglect in the past of many nation-building activities. Reforms like compulsory elementary education, technical education, medical relief, promotion of industries and the improvement of conditions of labour—to mention only a few—are most urgently called for and each one of these must involve heavy expenditure. Secondly, representative institutions, extended to the humblest village, are an excellent reform but a costly one. While for all these reasons national responsibilities will be more than doubled or trebled, national income will probably in the first few years suffer considerably.

THE LAND TAX.

The present land tax, one of the main sources of revenue is an oppressive measure, crushing in its incidence on the poor ryot. The people have for generations pressed for an equitable reduction of the tax. And when in power, they will not be able to delay this reform. Secondly, the Excise revenue is tainted and must go with the inevitable enforcement of Prohibition under Swaraj. In this connection, it is curious that the Federal Finance Committee, while strictly following its terms of reference in other respects, goes out of its way to hold out a threat to the provinces that "a province which deliberately foregoes revenue in this manner (i.e., through prohibition) cannot fairly ask for special treatment in the distribution of income-tax at the expense of other provinces." However, a remark like this serves forcibly to remind us of the limitations of provincial autonomy without responsibility at the Centre.

COLOSSAL PROBLEM.

In any case, the Excise revenue must go under Swaraj. So must the hateful salt tax and all other taxes that oppress the people. Then will arise a colossal problem. Resources will go down in the first instance; responsibilities will go up; and bold must be the statesman attempting to make both ends of the national budget meet. The problem is certainly extraordinarily difficult and not a distant one. For that very reason it needs careful consideration even now. Hitherto most Indian politicians have banked on the hope of radical retrenchment in the Military Department to solve most of their financial difficulties. But it would be wise to be armed with alternative remedies. It being presumed that certain urgent reforms, however costly, must be undertaken by the Swaraj Government, it follows that, to find the requisite revenue, Government must enforce economy on an unprecedented scale as early as is humanly possible. It also follows that the whole system of taxation will have to be overhauled, taxation more equitably distributed in proportion to wealth and new fields explored. Burdens will have to be shifted from the shoulders of those who are ill able to bear them to those who can.

NEW ENQUIRY NEEDED.

For these reasons the enquiry held by the Federal Finance Committee can only be regarded as inadequate and unsatisfactory. Before a Swaraj Government comes into being, if possible, the more elementary financial problems which the transfer of power from an autocratic Government to the people's representatives will create should be thoroughly investigated, and the way to deal with them indicated in advance, as far as possible, not by any committee largely composed of obscure British Parliamentarians but by representative Indians who understand the needs and know the resources of the country.

Government Must Pay

The question of the amalgation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality has been hanging fire now for a good many years, without either the Corporation or the Government coming to a final decision on the question. The Government were managing the Trust before the Improvement Trust Transfer Act was passed by the Legislative Council, through its nominee who was appointed by them, assisted by a Committee which was packed by their representatives. Though the Corporation was paying a large sum for the upkeep of the Trust it had very little voice in the determination of its policy, as the Municipal Commissioner generally sided with the official bloc. When the finances of the Trust went from bad to worse, Government thought the time had come for shifting the burden to the shoulders of the Corporation and, making a virtue of necessity, they agreed to transfer the liability. But the process has not yet been completed, though the Corporation, as the Board of the Trust, for all practical purposes dominates it and controls its policy in the ultimate resort. The fact is that the Government of Bombay have done very little to help its creation and its pet-child in its work of improving the City by doing away with its slums and erecting new sanitary buildings for the poorer classes.

A HUGE DEBT.

The Trust has certainly accomplished great things,—incidentally at vast expense. But it has not solved the problem which it was created to solve. It has constructed big arterial roads, with their avenues and cleared away many insanitary and congested areas but it has not cured the evil of overcrowding. Colonies of slum dwellers have been shifted from one area to another and slums continue to exist as an evil feature of the City and will so continue as long as landlordism flourishes. The present economic depression has equally badly affected the finances of the Trust, as in the case of other public bodies, and it is now left with a huge debt, and with large areas of undisposed land, for which no buyers are available. All these causes have made a big hole in the finances of the Trust, and now the Government realising the hopelessness of the situation are insisting that the Corporation should hurry up and assist the Trust generously out of their limited income.

GOVERNMENT'S LIABILITY.

The Corporation have been more than generous, though the same thing cannot be said of the Government, who have been niggardly in the extreme. In Calcutta the Improvement Trust has been liberally helped by the Government while all these years the Bombay Government have contributed the paltry sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for its maintenance. The Corporation are now considering the miserly offer of the Government and the question has been referred to a small committee. All that the Corporation can now suggest or do is to ask Government to be more fair to them. In spite of the colossal sacrifices of the Trust the Government have been trying to shift additional financial responsibilities on its shoulders. The Government themselves are bankrupt and they are racking their brains to find new avenues of taxation, without much success. In these circumstances, it is next to impossible to get the Government to agree to any proposal which will cut into their falling income. Both the Corporation and Government are in desperate need of money and new sources of revenue. The Chairman of the Trust, in these circumstances, can do little else but urge the citizens, as Mr. Meyer Nissim does in the interesting interview published in our columns on Tuesday, to buy the Trust loan and appropriately to suggest that taxation should be laid on those from outside the City, who come here and enjoy its amenities, for the support of the Trust.

THE ONLY WAY OUT.

To our mind the only way out of the impasse is for the Corporation to take over the Improvement Trust as soon as possible and insist on Government doing their duty to a city, which is not only the Gateway of India, but is an entrepot and an Imperial asset of great importance. The Government must bear their due share of the debt or expenditure, which they have hitherto avoided. The debt load accumulated by the Trust during all these years is huge, and the revenues are falling. Can the Corporation take over the debt without crippling all their future beneficent activities? There is a huge drainage scheme waiting for the Northern part of the Island. There is also an insistent demand from the citizens for compulsory primary education throughout the city. There are many other necessary amenities which have been withheld from the citizens of Bombay. Is it fair, in these circumstances, to cripple the City's finances by thrusting further burdens on them? The Corporation have done more than their legitimate share of duty towards the Trust while the Government have not.

LOOSE THINKING

The trend of influences at work among the so-called Indian delegates to the Ottawa Conference may be fairly gauged from certain remarks made by Seth Haji Abdul Haroon, M.L.A., a delegate to the Conference. He is reported to have said at a farewell function at Karachi, prior to his departure: "In order to sell her goods India may have to enter into preferential trade agreement either with the United Kingdom, the Dominions or some other countries." He added that agreements were rendered specially necessary by the very low prices that India was now getting for her raw produce. There is much loose thinking in these observations. The present low prices are a universal phenomenon and are not due to the lack of any agreement. Moreover, the abnormally low prices in-India are rather a reason why she should be free to trade freely with the best customers, who need not necessarily be the United Kingdom or the Dominions.

"CUI BONO?"

The League of Nations has opened an Information Bureau in Bombay, for what purpose none knows, for its doings are notoriously known to all Indians. Mr. Chatterji told his sympathetic listners at the Rotary Club that people were wrong in thinking that the League was a "further attempt of the Great Powers to assure their predominance and political influence." His own definition was that the League was a "Society of Nations" by which they could learn to understand one another. We are afraid this process of understanding has led to a good deal of misunderstanding without achieving good to the world. We should like to know what the League has accomplished all these years. Only a few weeks ago, when it tried to assert itself in Shanghai, Japan snapped her fingers at it. The League could not save a single life in China, with all its notes to Japan. The task of the Bombay Information Bureau, we are told is to create an International mind in India. The prime need of the hour is to create a national mind in this country.

BRITAIN WILL GAIN, NOT INDIA

Imperial Preference Spells No Advantage To Indian Industry

(BY M. C. MUNSHI.)

II*

It has often been contended that from a strictly theoretical point of view Imperial Preference is both a negation of Free Trade as well as an assertion; negation because of the avowed commitments of the Dominions to Protection and an assertion because it involves a mellowing down of their Protectionist Policy.

IMPLICATIONS

Any consideration of the policy of Imperial Preference pre-supposes a determination of the share of the Empire in the foreign trade of the country, with a view to see (i) whether the share is big enough to be specially considered, (ii) whether the nature of the trade admits of an adoption of preference for the benefit of India—in a word whether the game is worth the candle.

BRITAIN'S MONOPOLY IN INDIA AFFECTED

Trade statistics reveal that the share of the United Kingdom is dominant and determines the fall in the total share of the Empire and that the almost monopolistic position of Great Britain in India's import trade has declined considerably from over 62 per cent. in the pre-war years to about 43 per cent. in 1929-30. It is the inclusion of the United Kingdom's share that shows a marked fall in the import side. For this same reason a decline is discernible in our total trade with the Empire countries in the past several years. But when Great Britain's share is excluded the picture is differently drawn. The share of the rest of the Empire is almost stationary.

A DIFFERENT PICTURE

The inclusion of the United Kingdom also gives a different picture with regard to the relation of imports to exports from what it would otherwise be. When Britain's share is included, the total Empire imports greatly exceed exports, without this share the latter exceed the former. This is true as much for the figures for total imports from the rest of the Empire taken together as for each part separately with few exceptions, for example the case of Mauritius in pre-war years when we used to import a large part of our sugar from that island and that of Australia during very recent years because of abnormal imports of wheat from that Dominion.

INDIA'S EXPORT POSITION

On the export side, there is no great difference in the position of Great Britain since the War though a slight decline is shown by the figures. Similarly the position of the rest of the Empire has not materially changed. Besides, it has to be noted that our exports to the Empire are far less than imports (36 per cent. as against 51.7 per cent.) from the same and that more than half the share of our exports to the Empire is that of the United Kingdom.

WHERE WE STAND

Several important conclusions that are pertinent to our enquiry may be drawn from the above picture of our inter-Imperial trade from the point of view of the quantity of our foreign trade.

(a) IMPORTS.

(i) The share of Great Britain in our imports is still large.
(ii) The share of the rest of the Empire is small.
(iii) The share of Great Britain in imports has progressively declined while that of the rest of the Empire is more or less stable.

(b) EXPORTS.

(iv) Our exports to Great Britain are only a fifth of our total exports.
(v) Our exports to the rest of the Empire are a seventh of the total exports.
(vi) The share of the rest of the Empire as well as of Great Britain in our exports has remained almost stationery.
(vii) The share of the non-Empire countries in our exports is large and steady if not increasing.

NEGLIGIBLE TRADE WITH DOMINIONS

But the above picture shows more change when we analyse our trade with the rest of the Empire still further. It will be seen that our trade with the Dominions—Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa (and these are the only countries that count in a consideration of the policy of Imperial Preference)—is as yet very small, a little more than 3 per cent in the aggregate, and more than half of this is with Australia, the sudden rise of which we have already explained. Our trade with the Dominions therefore is negligible.

NO GAIN TO US

Any general scheme of Imperial Preference is likely therefore to benefit Great Britain mainly but the Empire Countries will gain little from it. India on the other hand does not depend so much upon the Empire markets for the disposal of her exports, and therefore cannot hope to gain much. This conclusion regarding the benefits of the policy of preference will be strengthed when one looks into the quality of our trade. It is well known that India is mainly an importer of manufactured articles and an exporter of raw materials and food-stuffs. It is equally obvious that it is chiefly in the case of manufactured articles that competition is keenly felt and any small favour in marketing eagerly sought for.

OUR EXPORT TO DOMINIONS

Few countries try to restrict the imports of raw materials and food-stuffs. If we look at the competition of our imports and exports in regard to the Dominions we find that imports from Australia are mainly wheat, tal-

(Continued on next page).

*The previous article appeared on the 5th instant.

Notes of the Day

Lord Lothian's Ignorance.

Lord Lothian is not apparently living in the land of realities, judging by his interview at Karachi. Parliament, he said, had approved in principle a constitution on the lines endorsed by the Round Table Conference and the Indian National Congress. He does not know that since he parted from his political chief much water has flown under the bridge and that Sir Samuel Hoare is busy building a constitution based, not on the recommendations of the Round Table Conference, but the Simon Commission Report which was unanimously rejected by every politician of any reputation, whether in England or in India. Lord Lothian's tour throughout the country must have convinced him of the futility of trying to impose on Indians any constitution which is unacceptable to them as a whole. The Congress broke away from the Round Table Conference because it found that the British politicians were not sincere in their promises of giving fair play to India. "Those who are making sacrifices to-day for the sake of their own ideas' are not doing it for petty political gains, but for full Self-Government and they will never be satisfied with anything which falls short of their ideals.

Unwise Economy.

It is distressing to learn that hundreds of primary schools are being closed down by local Boards in various parts of the country on account of inadequate grants from Government and the obvious impossibility of raising funds through additional local taxation. It is a most unwise kind of retrenchment to abolish primary schools while continuing the unconscionably high salaries of officers at the top in every Government Department. We trust that wherever a necessary school is closed down the people will take it up and conduct it with such private funds as can be raised. It is the duty of Local bodies to give whatever aid they can to schools so conducted. One great advantage of such schools is that they are comparatively free from the vexatious control of Government which in times of political unrest is often intolerable.

Indianisation.

It appears from the communique issued by the Public Services Commission that there are many more candidates for the army competitive examination than can be provided with suitable posts and that an order to reduce the number of competitors at the final selection an admission board is to be established to make a preliminary selection of candidates. This report effectually contradicts the usual official plea that there is a lack of suitable men for service in the Army. That plea is a poor justification for the favouritism shown to the British in the appointment of Army officers. If at any time there were comparatively few applicants for posts in the Army, that was only because talented Indians had little prospects in that department. The very possibility of fair prospects now has called forth a large number of qualified applicants. There is not a post either in the Civil or Military Department, from that of Viceroy or Commander-in-Chief downwards, which cannot be efficiently filled by Indians. Every schoolboy knows that there are many administrators in India far better than many of those imported from Britain at exhorbitant cost to India.

Defiance Of Government Orders.

Mr. Baldeo, M.L.C., Meerut, has apparently good reason to believe that the treatment of political prisoners is not what it should be. His published letter to the U. P. Government shows that in pursuance of a Government Circular of January 1932, by which all members of the Legislative Council were made ex-officio Jail Visitors in their constituencies, he attempted in February and again in April to pay a surprise visit to the Meerut Jail to see for himself the true state of political prisoners. But he was refused admission, on the first occasion because he was not a jail visitor, though the jail authorities had enough time to have received the Government Circular. While on the second occasion, he was told that he had not obtained the previous permission of the Jail Superintendent—an obviously absurd excuse. We trust the U. P. Government will not allow their own orders to be flagrantly defied by jail officials.

GERMAN-AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO NANGA PARBAT PEAK

BOMBAY, May 11.

The German-American Expedition which has come out to India to climb Nanga Parbat peak leaves for Kashmir tonight by the Frontier Mail.

Interviewed prior to their departure the leader of the expedition Willie Merke said "a story has appeared from Simla on May 10 of a German-American Expedition to Nanga Parbat. Owing apparently to some misunderstanding or to incomplete information this story conveyed a mistaken impression as to the preparations made by the expedition."

"Since last November, the German Americtn Himalayan Expedition has been in touch with British authorities first in Munich and then in India and it has found them always ready to be helpful. It has followed all their suggestions as to the desirable formalities and with their courteous assistance is now making proper representation to Kashmir Durbar."—A.P.

No More Engineers For The Present

SIMLA, May 11.

The Government of India have decided with the approval of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council to suspend further recruitment to the Indian Service of Engineers in India pending decision on the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the India Round Table Conference that the Irrigation Branch of the Sevice should be provincialised.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7)

Queen's Road. But those who were expecting a rousing denunciation of motor cars and an order for the destruction of the offending vehicle which caused the fatality were disappointed.

* * *

But if Coroner Athavle's logic is sound, car manufacturers must be the biggest danger on earth and every user of a car a thundering ass!

Tipsy-Cake

Mr. Churchill says monetary co-operation alone will save the world.' We feel that ourselves. But as it would mean that those who have would have to share with those who haven't, we don't place much hope in it.

* * *

"Major Elliott on behalf of the Government said that the Government was aiming at international co-operation and incidentally referred to the improvement in Indian credits". As the sailor said when he saw a woman policeman, 'It makes you feel kind' a nervous don't it?"

* * *

Poor old India! Her credits have been improved, like a Strasburg fowl is gorged to repletion for the coming feast. She is now ready "trussed up" for "international co-operation."

* * *

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is already smacking his lips over the feast in anticipation. "We are getting back to the condition we desire to see", he said, "when confidence will be restored and business will be ready to take advantage of cheap and abundant money."

In the meanwhile Indian gold and Indian credits will carry on the good work of restoring confidence.

* * *

"Capitalism and Civilisation", says Churchill, "are adrift and no single power is strong enough to tackle them." So he invites the United States to join Britain in a plot to coerce France, so that the Bank of England may become once more the chief repository of the world's gold. And the answer of Washington will probably be, "Nothing doing!"

* * *

We hardly dare to suggest that if Capitalism and Civilisation are adrift and no single power dares to tackle them, the best thing would be to take a lesson from Soviet Russia, where Capitalism having been shown the door, Civilisation is getting on very nicely, thank you!

* * *

The Disarmament Conference is still making progress and taking decisions. On Tuesday it decided to postpone the appointment of a general commission of the Disarmament Conference which it was intended to appoint with a view to examine the political considerations involved in Disarmament.

* * *

Having got that troublesome question out of the way, two further decisions were taken, to appoint two special committees, one to examine the use of poison gas and the other to examine the question of economies in army, navy and air forces.

* * *

Now that Armament is to be made more economical, Disarmament, of course, will recede further into the background, which really seems to be the object of the Disarmament Conference.

* * *

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, our old friend of the Associated Press, who is now an ornament of the League of Nations Secretariat, lectured on Tuesday to Bombay Rotarians on the work of the League. We are chiefly interested in his emphasis on "economic boycott" as "the most effective weapon of the League" in enforcing its decisions.

* * *

Dr. Nunan, who presided, ought to have fallen off his chair but he didn't. He only grinned.

* * *

"Economic boycott", of course, is different from "Political boycott", as practised in India—as different as two peas are from one another.

* * *

We should like to hear from Mr. Chatterjee when this "most effective weapon in the armament of the League"—as he called it—was ever brought into use. There have been plenty of opportunities.

* * *

Mr. Chatterjee also told the gullible Rotarians all about the "post-war rescue of nations" and cited the case of Austria, which he said "was now safe and becoming prosperous once more." So much so that the financial flop in Austria last year was the beginning of the world crisis.

* * *

Dr. Nunan, not being an Austrian but a genial—sometimes—Irishman again sat tight, and announced that the next dinner of the Club would be a "closed" one—whatever that may mean. But if it means that the Rotarians will keep their bunkum to themselves for once in a way, it's all to the good.

* * *

Coroner Athavle yesterday held an inquest on the unfortunate victim of a motor-accident in

(Continued in Column 6.)

HOARE'S GREAT DELUSION.

No Settlement Possible On Basis Of Piece-Meal Reforms.

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

More light is being thrown from day to day on the development of the Cabinet's plans for shelving the Federal Constitution Scheme devised by the Round Table Conference and pushing forward the Provincial Autonomy Scheme contained in the recommendations of the Simon Commission. To-day comes news of a Tory Die-Hard move to shelve the communal award. The success they have achieved hitherto has evidently gone to the heads of these Die-Hards and they are becoming intoxicated and reckless of consequences.

DIE-HARD INTRIGUES.

According to a "Free Press" Beam Service message the "Times" (London), publishes an editorial, "the burden of which is that the failure to reach a voluntary communal settlement on the part of the communities in India should not be allowed to retard the introduction of the reformed constitution." But, it goes on to say, "there is a school of Conservatives represented by Lord Peel and other Die-Hard Tories, who hold that no communal decision formulated by His Majesty's Government can be really effective; and until there is a voluntary communal settlement, whatever constitutional changes are introduced should be confined to the provinces only."

IN THE ASCENDANT.

We already know that the constitutional changes of the immediate future are to be confined to the Provinces only, but these Tory Die-Hards fail to appreciate that a communal settlement is just as essential to the success of constitutional reform in the Provinces as for the larger scheme for a Federation. Without it, indeed, there is no hope, even, of the Government being able to retain the support of the very few friends they have left in this matter for any scheme of reforms in the Provinces.

The views of the "Morning Post" are more important at the moment, because that journal speaks for the men—Mr. Churchill, Lord Peel, Lord Burnham, etc.—who seem to be in the ascendant in the councils of the Cabinet at the present time, judging by what are the people who have been pressing, ever since the Tories came into power, for a return to the Report of the Simon Commission. It is clear that they intend they have already achieved. These to interpose and are succeeding in their object, every sort of obstacle in the way of early constitutional reform in India. Their view is that India wants something more than the simple "knock on the head" prescribed by Lord Willingdon. They think the country should be held down by ordinances until the people have been cowed into the state of servility and obedience necessary for their requirements.

OBSTACLE TO FEDERATION.

That, however, is not likely to be. The Cabinet will go through with their present plans and Ordinance rule will end when the present ordinances lapse with the termination of their allotted period. But it is quite possible none-the-less, that the Die-Hards may succeed in their plan of insisting upon a voluntary communal settlement as an essential condition of the larger plan for a Federal Constitution which is to be dangled before the eyes of the Indian people as a compensation for the acceptance of the immediate instalment of Provincial Autonomy.

In the meanwhile, the Premier will make his announcement of a super-imposed communal decision for the purposes of the Scheme for Provincial Autonomy, and the manner in which it is received or works, if it is ever worked at all, will be taken as the test for the future.

The country will be told that the British Government leaves it still open to the communities to bring about a voluntary settlement in time for the establishment of the Federal Constitution and the communal difficulty will still stand in the way of the larger measure of reforms.

"PAPER SAFEGUARDS."

The "Morning Post" is also out on another tack. Mr. de Valera, it says, has taught England the folly of putting trust in paper safeguards. It adds, "The loss of Ireland may yet save India," and urges that such safeguards as were proposed in the Round Table Conference "should no longer be used to reassure either the Indian or the British public that by reason of the safeguards, British control over the essential services can always be exercised."

These safeguards are supposed to be in the interest of India. But the Die-Hard journal makes short work of this pretension. It knows that the safeguards, as I have always contended and as every Indian nationalist fully understands, are intended solely for the purpose of preserving British domination; but now it comes out shamelessly with the declaration that a constitution, even with these safeguards, is dangerous to Imperial interests and likely to loosen the grip on India, which, in the Tory view at any rate, it is imperative for Britain to maintain on the "essential services."

The line these ascendant Tories mean to follow is clear. It is the line indicated in Mr. Churchill's recent speech in the Commons: British control of India must not be relaxed in the smallest degree for an indefinite period.

WHAT SHALL INDIA DO?

The upshot of all this—the Government's new plans and the determination of this powerful Tory clique to maintain British domination—is that India is about to be confronted with a situation of the same kind which faced the country in 1919 when Dyarchy was foisted on the country as an instalment of freedom and an advance towards self-determination. Ten years of Dyarchy has actually retarded the country's progress towards self-determination and whatever advance has been made has been achieved by the people's own efforts outside the sphere of Government policy and measures.

The duty of genuine Nationalists is clear and the line they must follow is obvious. It is to refuse to have any truck at all with piece-meal reforms of the kind which the Cabinet is about to place before Parliament. Subtle invitations to negotiations for a "settlement," whether they come from the official camp or from pseudo-Nationalist quarters must be rejected with a cold negative.

"SUBSTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE."

As far as Nationalists are concerned, the only settlement possible must be on the basis of a scheme of Self-Government which gives India the "substance of Independence."

That demand still holds the field and no true Indian Nationalist, in or outside the Congress, who is worth his salt, can think of departing from it. Call it "Dominion Status" or anything else you like. But it must be a settlement which makes the Indian people the masters of their own destiny, that leaves them free to develop in their own way, that gives them the same control of their own affairs as the other free peoples in the British Commonwealth.

Until the British Cabinet realises this and is prepared to sit down and negotiate on equal terms on the only other point that remains, namely, the manner and method in which India's continued association with a British Commonwealth can or should be maintained, as was done in the case of Ireland in 1921, Indian Nationalism will hold aloof and pursue its own course. That is the plain truth of the matter and it is the duty of those who wish well to the Indo-British connection to make it clear to those now responsible for British policy in India.

A GREAT DELUSION.

To suppose that the problem Britain now has to solve in India can be solved by the offer of piece-meal reforms on the lines of the Simon Commission Report and that Britain can "muddle" through in India for another decade, as she has done with Dyarchy for the past decade, is a great delusion. She may secure the co-operation of a few Moderates or Liberals, though even that is doubtful in the present instance, but the great body of political opinion — the dominant opinion—in the country will hold aloof, including, as I venture to predict, having regard to the Government's new plans, the great mass of Mussalman opinion on whose support all their hopes are based.

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STATES' DELEGATION SESSION CONCLUDES

Official Statement To Be Issued Shortly

A three hours' discussion on the subject of the relations of the Indian States with the Crown and on the question of defence of the States in an All-India Federation on Wednesday evening concluded the session of the Indian States' Delegation to the Round Table Conference in Bombay.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, but it is understood, that an agreement was reached on all important issues and this will be conveyed to the public in the form of an official statement shortly.

The Nawab of Bhopal and Sir Akbar Hydari who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning were present at the meeting. The Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, presided and among those present were: the Maharajas of Bikaner, Bavalpur, Reva, the Chief of Sangli, Sir Manubhai Mehta and Col. Haskar.

Nawab Sails For Europe To-day

The Nawab of Bhopal sails for Europe on Thursday by s.s. "Victoria". He will be accompanied by Mr. Salamuddin, the Chief Justice of Bhopal State and Major Rehman, physician to His Highness.

He is expected to return to India early in July.

WILL TRUSTEES WAKE UP?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter appearing in your paper dated the 9th instant, under the heading "Will the Trustees of the Shree Goverdhan Sanstha wake up," is opportune.

The incidents referred to by the "Lover of Cows" are incompatible with the lofty ideals of a humanitarian and charitable institution, like the Goverdhan Sanstha. It is a tragedy that the very object of the Society namely to succour the distress and the poor, is thus defeated.

The Society owns a building in Khetwadi Main Road, the gift of a philanthropic Gujarathi gentlemen, who intended to help the Society permanently by way of the rent accruing from the Building. But the tenants of the building who have the misfortune to live there are perhaps the most harassed tenants in the city of Bombay. Distress Warrants and Ejectments on poor middle class tenants, some of whom in these days of depression and unemployment are some times in arrears of rent, are a common feature.

The harassment of poor unemployed tenants and sometimes widowed women can be vouched for by any tenant living in the building and by the neighbours in the locality.

Somehow the Trustees have allowed these grievances of the tenants go unredressed for such a length of time. I hope the exposure in your paper will catch the eyes of some of the Trustees, who surely will not be deaf to the woes of the oppressed and the down-trodden.—Yours, etc.

"SYMPATHISER."

BRITAIN WILL GAIN, NOT INDIA.

(Continued from previous page).

low and stearine and horses; from South Africa, coal and coke, from Canada motor vehicles and rubber manufactures. On the side of exports India sends principally jute (raw and manufactured) and tea to Australia, Canada and New Zealand. In addition she sends a good quantity of seeds to Australia and rice and vegetable oils to South Africa.

NO MARKETING DIFFICULTY

No one can contend that India finds difficulty in marketing these articles (difficulty in the sense that in normal times these commodities would not be in general demand). In fact on jute and rice we have export duties and our position even with regard to tea is such as leads some to propose an export duty. These very considerations apply to our export trade with Great Britain.

BRITAIN ALONE WILL BENEFIT

It will, therefore, be obvious that the only country that is likely to gain by India's adoption of Imperial Preference is Great Britain. Even here one may urge another consideration. The share of the United Kingdom in our imports is continually falling and may still fall if India follows a protectionist policy. The success of the policy should mean that India must import less and less of finished products, a large part of which is supplied by Great Britain.

India on the other hand cannot hope to gain much even if Great Britain extends her preferential duties to Indian goods, which we saw are in little need of favourable treatment.

(To Be Continued)

Bogus Credit Bank

Two Convictions Upheld By Cuttack Sessions Judge

CUTTACK, May 8.

The appellate judgment in an important case was delivered on Friday last by Mr. D. E. Reuben, I.C.S, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack The two appellants Kashinath Patnaik, and Bishwanath Roy, were convicted by Mr. T. G. K. N. Ayyar, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Cuttack, under section 420 I.P.C. (cheating), and were sentenced to one year's hard labour each. In addition to this Biswanath was fined Rs. 300, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge upheld the conviction and sentence.

"CREDIT BANK OF INDIA"

The case against the appellants originated from the activities of a company of money lenders which is registered as the Credit Bank of India, Ltd. and which was previously known as the Credit Banking Corporation, Calcutta. Biswanath was the chief organiser of the Company in Orissa and Kashinath served under him.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

The object of the Company was to advance big loans against nominal admission and candidature fees, provided each applicant gave two secondaries. In this connection, the Judge in the course of his order said "The original rules appear to mean that registering of three loan applications and the payment of fees of one candidate is sufficient to entitle the first candidate to get a loan after he prescribed period of waiting. But a strict interpretation of the body of the rules however, shows that over 8,000 candidates would be necessary before a single loan maturas."

"DELIBERATE DECEIVING."

The Judge further held that the business was run by deliberately advertising the attractive features of the scheme, and concealing or minimising the difficult conditions that had to be complied with before loans could be granted in accordance with the rules, and he has concluded by saying "The whole business was a swindle and it was run on a system of deliberate deceiving."

FOUND GUILTY.

The appellants have been found guilty for taking money from the loan applicants without explaining to them what the rules were under which they might hope to get loans. The vernacular rules distributed by the appellants were held to have amounted to a deliberate misrepresentation of the true facts. The Judge further observes that candidates were made to sign English rules only which they did not understand and "thus the candidate is very carefully made to say that he has understood the rules and is prepared to abide by them."

COMMERCE PROFESSOR'S DEFENCE.

One of the managing directors of the Company, namely, Mr. Dutt, the commerce professor of the Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, was examined as a defence witness in this case. He stated that the Company was not bound to explain the rules to the candidates. In this connection the Sessions Judge has remarked:

BANK'S "MODUS OPERANDI".

"The Bank was operating over a large area. Its operations extended to all grades of society. They touched the most needy part of the population and secured from them various sums in the shape of admission and candidature fees. One can imagine with what difficulty the money was got together by the candidates, and how they suffered when their money was held up month after month, without the expected loans being forthcoming. And yet the persons who are in charge of the Bank's operations in this area, and who were responsible for bringing about this state of affairs, say that it was not their duty to explain the rules to the candidates."

FRAUDULENT SCHEME

The trying magistrate Mr Ayyar, towards the close of his judgment says:

"I hope also that it may be found possible to bring to speedy justice the formulators of the fraudulent loan scheme of the credit bank, namely the Managing Directors one of whom, Mr. Dutt, appeared as a defence witness in this case and distinguished himself by his cool, calculated audacity."—A. P.

Mandvi Swadeshi Exhibition

The Hon. Secretaries write:—

A rare opportunity to Swadeshi Manufacturers—Nearly all the stalls in the Swadeshi Exhibition which will be opened by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. on May 18 have been booked.

Very few now remain. Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to book their stalls to avoid disappointment. There will be a daily change of Entertainment Programmes. Apply for Stalls to the Hon. Secretaries, Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, "Gaya Building," Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.

INDIAN PLAYERS FOR BRITISH COMPANY

Mr. James Grant Anderson To Launch A Novel Enterprise

In an interesting talk yesterday Mr. James Grant Anderson gave our Art and Dramatic Critic details of the work on which he is at present engaged in Bombay.

He will be remembered for his performances in a varied list of plays during the last three years. He is arranging to produce here, at the Opera House probably, a series og Classic plays, both Indian and Shakespearean, with the all Indian Cast performing in English. It is a bold experiment, which we shall watch with interest.

Mr. Anderson in addition to producing and staging the plays will appear in each one. The Shakespearean plays scheduled are Hamlet, Julius Caesar, The Merchant of Venice, and Romeo and Juliet. Among a long list of Indian plays, two of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's are to be done, namely Chitra and Sacrifice; "The Toy Cart," a play founded on the Mrichchhakatika of Sudraka, seen here as a film under the title of Vasantsena; "Shakuntala," of which many versions have been seen. The Persian Play "Hassan," by James Elroy Flecker, and many others. The production date is round about the end of next month.

CONCESSION FOR STUDENTS.

It is hoped to give each play a run of four or five nights, with two performances daily. Agreeable concession rates will be offered to students, schools and Dramatic Societies, and it will be the Management's aim to offer well played, well dressed, sympathetically produced and staged performances of great plays, at a price comparing favourably with that charged at the local cinemas.

The company will be over thirty strong. The members have been recruited from all over India, and are of many different castes. A project deserving of success for its originality, and for the quality of the plays that are to be presented.

Mr. Anderson has been busy every day discussing his work and plans to quite an appreciable number of young aspirants. He has found them good material. He has already decided about his first batch of players. Soon after he starts the rehearsals he will know strong points and exact possibilities for the players he has chosen from all over the country.

WOMEN PLAYERS.

He confessed he experienced some difficulty in obtaining the right type of women players. The orthodox prejudice against women on the stage is a die-hard phenomenon. But the difficulty is, by no means, insurmountable. And he has been successful in obtaining the requisite women players.

In reply to the question about Indan plays he said he is trying his utmost to get reliable English versions of Indian plays. He has obtained some. But he is eager to secure as many as he could and he has expressed the desire of his Company to offer prizes to the authors or playwrights who could supply the English versions of Indian plays.

Mr. Anderson's enterprise is, evidently, of the utmost importance to those who are working for the advancement of the theatre. His productions will, therefore, be watched with great enthusiasm and keen interest in theatreland.

"FREEDOM OF PRESS COMPLETELY ABOLISHED."

British Paper's Comment On Decision In "I. D. M." Security Appeal

(BY AIR MAIL.)

"Critic," the writer of a London Diary in the "New Statesman", says:

The dismissal by the Bombay High Court of the appeal brought by the "Indian Daily Mail" is an event of the utmost importance. The judgment was scrupulously fair. The "Indian Daily Mail", which is a moderate paper unconnected with the Congress Party, was not charged with incitement to violence. The charge against it, as summarised by the Chief Justice, was that, by describing particular cases in which the Ordinances were applied ruthlessly and in which the magistrates were acting (as alleged) not as free judicial agents but as agents of the Executive, the Government and the Judiciary were brought into "hatred and contempt." The Chief Justice remarked:

It comes to this. There is no check on the Government as to the persons they may regard as suspects. Others may be passed affecting drastically the conduct of such persons, that heavy punishment may be enforced for the breach of any such order and that the right of appeal or application and revisions which can be normally be enjoyed by such persons is very largely curtailed.

The Court also decided that under the Ordinances every charge of misconduct, whether such charge is well founded or not, comes within the provisions of the law.

NO FREEDOM.

The argument of the defence that the feeling of bitterness and contempt would result from the misconduct of the Government, not from the exposure of the misconduct, might be true. But whether true or not, to expose such misconduct was, under the Ordinances, an offence. The court had to decide a question of law, not of policy. It follows that any strong criticism of the Government, any exposure of any irregularity, such as Sir Samuel Hoare has himself admitted naturally occurs under the arbitrary rule of the Ordinances, is an offence against the Ordinances. The freedom of the press is completely abolished. How does Sir Samuel Hoare square these facts with his statement:

The action taken against the Indian Press had been taken with one purpose alone, namely, to stop incitements to disorder and terrorism, and not to trifle with expression of public opinion.

Mysore State Maratha Conference

(From a Correspondent)

BANGALORE, May 10.

The first Mysore State Maharatta Conference will be held on Sunday the 15th May 1932 at Venkata Rao Bhojagade's Maharatta Hostel, Bull Temple Road Bangalore City.

This conference will deleberate upon several aspects creating facilities to receive general and technical education by the students of this community; imparting of vedic education to some of the best students for performing rituals and vedic rights will be considered. Starting of co-operative societies and curtailing the expenditure at marriage and other ceremonies falls under the economic head. Under social matters, discussion on re-marriage of virgin widows and the starting of Maratta Samaj in several quarters of the State will find prominence.

Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore will open the conference and Hon. Mr. Bhaskar Rao Jadhav of Kolhapir, member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly is invited to preside over the Conference. Mr. Sajjan Rao Suryavamsey has been elected as the chairman of the Reception committee.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, at the Registered office of the Bank, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., presiding.

The Chairman in his speech remarked that the profit for the year under report was Rs. 2,37,852-1-0 as compared with Rs. 2,34,342-1-6 of last year's. The investments have been brought down to their market values as on 31st March 1932 by appropriating a sum of Rs. 21,000/- out of the profits for the year and by transferring a sum of Rs. 1,20,000/- lying at the credit of the Contingency Reserve Fund. The business of the Bank has remained steady, but with improvement in times better results may be possible.

The Audited Balance Sheet and Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March 192 were adopted. A dividend of annas 0-4-0 per share free of income-tax was declared payable on and after 19th May 1932. The retiring Directors, Messrs. M. S. Captain and Lachhmandas H. Daga, were re-elected. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., were re-appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

KANJI MASTER CASE ECHO

COMPLAINT OF GIRL'S FATHER

REVENGE ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality, Inspector Achrekar of the C. I. D. and a shop-keeper at Danji Street gave evidence to-day before M. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court when the case in which Jethabhai Devji charged Shivji Arjun with assault and causing injury came up for hearing this afternoon.

The complainant is the father of the girl who was criminally assaulted by Kanji Master for which he (Kanji Master) was sentenced to six year's rigorous imprisonment by the Bombay High Court. The complainant described the accused as an "associate of Kanji Master."

SUDDEN ASSAULT.

The complainant a Jain, in the course of his evidence stated that he was doing business at Chinch Bunder, Bombay. The accused resided at Ghatkopar and conducted his business at Suttar Bazaar, Abdur Rehman Street.

On April 12, at about 6 p.m. the complainant said he was passing along a lane joining Dhanji Street and Abdul Rehman Street and noticed the accused walking along in the same direction a short distance ahead of him. After the complainant had proceeded a few paces the accused stopped and abused him. The complainant stated he was surprised at the behaviour of the accused and remonstrated with him. The accused, he alleged then began to assault him and struck him several times. A crowd collected. The accused continued beating him and the complainant stated he bled from the mouth. People who had collected and witnessed the incident asked the accused why he had assaulted the complainant when he further abused the complainant and said that Kanji Master was "the son-in-law" of the complainant and he dragged women to court to extort money from people.

The complainant then went to the Princess Street Police Station to lodge a complaint and was referred to the court.

THREATS.

He went to the dispensary of Dr. Poonsey Meisheri who certified that the complainant had swellings on the face.

The complainant further stated that the accused was an associate of Kanji Master, who has been tried and convicted by the High Court for criminally assaulting his daughter. Since that time the accused had abused complainant and threatened him with assaults. He had complained about the behaviour of the accused to Inspector Achrekar.

Dr. Poonsey Meisheri then gave evidence and confirmed his medical report which stated that at the time of his examination the complainant had swellings on the face.

Inspector Achrekar of the C. I. D. also gave evidence for the prosecution and said that the complainant had told him that he had been abused and threatened by the accused.

The case was adjourned.

Yeola Arrests

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOLA, May 10.

A volunteer was arrested to-day for distributing Congress bulletins in the Cloth Market.

Another was also arrested on Sunday for the same purpose.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

May 11th.

Borneo Maru, Kendo, Kobe.

DEPARTURE

May 12th.

Vasna, Hull, Busrah.

LOADING

May 11th.

Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Carthaye—The P and O S N Coy's mail steamer Carthaye is expected to arrive here to-day at about 3 p.m. from London with the outward mails for the 28th ultimo, a general cargo, 95 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney, etc. on the same day.

S.S. Borneo Maru—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Vasna—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

Jump From Burning Tram-Car

Passenger Fractures Hand And Gets Bruises

Bombay, Wednesday.

Expecting that the tram car would catch fire, a man jumped out of a running tramcar and fractured his right hand, this morning, near Wadi Bunder.

Parasuram Dhondiram, aged about 45, boarded a tram at Wadi Bunder to go to Chaupathi, this morning at 11 on the Sandhurst Road Bridge near Wadibunder. The control-box of the Tramcar suddenly caught fire while the car was in motion. Parasuram seeing the control box had caught fire, thought that the fire would spread. So he jumped out of the running car and in so doing fractured his right hand and got bruises all over the body.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was dressed and admitted as an in-patient.

QUEEN'S ROAD TRAGEDY

Verdict Of Death Due To Accident

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Last night one Baloo Tanoo was knocked down by motor car No. X 8231, owned by Mr. F. D. Baria, wine merchant, on Queens Road. The deceased was removed to the Hospital, and died before reaching the hospital.

The evidence of witnesses show that at 9 p.m. the car in question was proceeding towards Chaupati from the Marine Lines side. The deceased who was fully drunk and was staggering, seeing the car tried to cross the road from the left side to the right. The driver of the car seeing the deceased staggering slowed down the car, but the deceased rushed towards the car and fell on the radiator.

The car was immediately stopped but due to the clash, the deceased broke four of his ribs, fractured his left arm. He was removed to the hospital where the doctor said that the life was extinct.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to an accident.

DISTURBANCES IN N. W. F.

Not Political, But Meteorological

POONA, May 11.

The disturbed conditions over Northwest India have disappeared after giving local rain in Kashmir and the Kumaon Hills, with a few falls in the East and North Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Mysore and local rain in Assam, with a few falls in the East Central Provinces and Tenasserim. The temperature is below normal in Northwest India, being markedly so along the North-West Frontier and in the Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Victoria Point ½ and inch; Cherrapunji 4; Tezpur ½; Sibsagar ½; Jagdalpul ½; Sonamrag 1; Srinagar, Dras, Dera Ismail Khan and Dalhousie ½; Mysore ½; and Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Mercara and Cooner, ½ each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir, the Punjab and Mysore and thunderstorm and rain will continue in Assam and extend in Bengal. Scattered thunderstorms may also occur in Chota Nagpur, the East Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast.—A. P.

Rainfall

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 3 hours on the 11th May 1932.

Station	Rainfall.
Lahore	0.16"
Bangalore	0.21"
Coimbatore	0.06"
Colombo	7.23"

Maximum temperature 92 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 79 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Humidity at 8 hours 77 per cent.

Monsoon Speculation

POONA, May 11.

Nothing definite can be said at present about the burst of the monsoon except for a spell of heavy rain at Colombo. There appear to be signs of weather clearing at Colombo before the monsoon actually bursts in Ceylon. But definite information on the point can be given only after another two or three days.—A. P.

KIDNAPPING IN NORTH BOMBAY

Little Children Relieved Of Ornaments

POLICE TRACK DOWN GANG

(CHRONICLE SPECIAL.)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The De Lisle Road police are on the track of a clever gang of kidnappers operating in the north of the city, and have succeeded in arresting two men belonging to a notorious criminal tribe, known as "Bhamtas".

A kidnapping scare stated—and stirred—the north of the city some six months' ago. No less than fifteen or sixteen cases of little children disappearing from their homes were reported to the police, leading to the belief that an organised gang of kidnappers was at work.

JEWELS.

The sole object of the kidnappers appeared to be to relieve their victims of ornaments and jewellery. In every case the lost children were traced and restored to their parents.

The first of a series of these crimes occurred in October last year and the last, which led to the arrest of two persons believed to be members of the gang, took place in the month of March this year.

The police hope that the present arrests will put a stop to the activities of the gang.

Close investigations were made and the offences traced to a criminal tribe, known in Bombay as "Bhamtas". A good many men belonging to this tribe, it is stated, are by profession pickpockets or shop-lifters and are given to committing petty thefts. That gang men of this class were engaged in the trade of kidnapping children therefore, came to the police as a revelation.

LONELY SPOTS.

The "modus operandi" of the kidnappers was to go about in the north of the city in the guise of sweetmeat sellers or fruit-vendors and cultivate the "friendship" of children. Having done so they would offer them sweets and decoy them to a lonely spots and there relieve them of their ornaments. The childhren would then be left to themselves in the streets till kindly strangers or the police pick them up and restore them to their parents.

Within the space of six months —from October 1931 to March 1932—no less than sixteen cases of kidnapping were reported to the De Lisle Road Police. Only a few days ago the police succeeded in arresting two persons who are alleged to be responsible for at least half the number of these cases. The names of the arrested men are:—

Gangaram Rajanna, and
Chinayya Laxman.

LIST OF "EXPLOITS".

The police state that they have in their possession a long list of the "exploits" committed by the arrested men.

The first case in which Gangaram (the first accused) is alleged to be implicated occurred on the evening of October 4, last year. A woman named Bannibai Genoo was sitting with her two children, aged eight and two respectively, by the roadside. The accused, it is stated, came with a basket of sweets, shouting "Nankatai-walla" (a kind of sweets). The accused evinced kindly interest in a two-year-old baby beside her and after offering the child a "nankatai", lifted the baby in his arms. The mother was very grateful for this stranger who gave sweets to her baby but when the man had gone she was surprised to find that the silver necklace worn by the baby was missing!

The accused after his arrest was identified by the 8-year old daughter of the woman.

Not long afterwards (on November 19) Janibai,m aged seven, residing with her father Shankar Rajoo in De Lisle Road did not return home from school in the evening. The girl, on being traced to Jacob Circle, told the story that a fruit seller induced her to accompany him and after taking her to Jacob Circle forcibly removed from her body certain articles of jewellery. At an identification parade held after the arrest of the two men the girl pointed out the first accused as the man who stole the ornaments.

YOU ARE WANTED.

The above is a typical case showing the methods adopted by the kidnappers. Yet another case which took place on December 24 last year was in respect of a girl of five. She was alone in the house and her parents had gone to work. The first accused it is alleged, told the girl that she was "wanted" by her parents and took her out and relieved her of her gold ear-rings.

A schoolboy, aged seven, named Krishna Shiva Sawant, was another of their victims. In January this year during recess time in his school the first accused, it is alleged, promised to give him sweets and took him away. Instead of doing so, he alleged, the accused deprived him of his gold bangles.

Similar cases occurred in February and March last.

The second accused is alleged to have played the role of a hawker of "Bhajias" and stolen ornaments from a girl aged six after tempting the child with some of his eatables.

The police have recovered part of the stolen ornaments from certain Marwaris with whom they were pledged, it is alleged, by the accused.

OPIUM-POISONING

Two Fatal Cases In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Cases of deaths due to opium-poisoning are being heard practically every day in the Bombay Coroner's court. Two opium poisoning cases were heard to-day.

On Monday at 9.15 p.m. one Fatmabai, an old lady of 55, was found lying unconcious in her room at Sandhurst Road. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital by her son. The doctors were of the opinion that she was suffering from opium-poisoning. She died on Tuesday at 2 p.m.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to "opium-poisoning self-administered."

ANOTHER CASE

A Hindu (name unknown) aged 32, was found by a bill-collector at Gaiwadi, at 1 p.m. on Monday lying down near a building and complaining of headache. At 6 in the evening, the deceased was again found at the same place in an unconscious state. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died, on Tuesday of opium-poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to "opium poisoning self-administered."

Staggering Imports Of Foreign Cotton

NO DEMAND FOR COTTON

Messrs. Bruel & Co. state:—

Much as we would like to write cheerfully in connection with our market, conditions make it impossible for us to do this and in fact the out-look grows more and more depressing with each passing day. The accumulation of Stocks, to which we drew attention recently, is not confined to the raw commodity, for stocks of Yarn and Cloth are also increasing, and in fact in this Country there is at the moment no demand for Cotton, either raw or manufactured.

The short crop is largely if not wholly off-set by the fall in Exports and the rise in the Imports of foreign growths, which latter Imports we estimate at 6,00,000 bales (400 lbs.) for the Season. The Mills have covered their stapled requirements very largely by purchases of American Cotton, and now that our own stapled crops are moving, the arrivals in the up-country markets find few Buyers.

Amidst many bearish features, the price factor is the only bullish one discernible and so far as our own market is concerned we are extremely doubtful whether this can even be said to be a Bullish point, for until our prices come into parity with foreign markets no regular Export demand can be looked for and without a very much improved export demand the supposed strength of the statistical position will prove to be be no more real than a mirage.

City Burglars Do It With Gloves

HOW THEY ESCAPE POLICE TRAP

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Finger impressions formed on a glass case in an office in Building No. 56, Esplanade Road, led to the arrest of Tukaram Babaji, who is suspected to be implicated in a case of housebreaking and theft at the place.

The police, on being communicated with, went to the spot and detected impressions in the glass case, which was found to have been tampered with. A photograph of the impressions was taken, and the finger print expert of the C. I. D. examined a voluminous mass of impressions with a view to finding out the hand that had committed the crime.

The expert at last "got at" the accused in question, his right-hand impressions tallying exactly with those found on the glass case. He was therefore arrested by the police and remanded to custody.

It will be remembered that there was a theft at a solicitor's firm at Hornby Road, about a month back and the police found it difficult to trace the persons responsible for the offence. The finger impressions left on safe, which had been tampered with, however, enabled them to arrest a person, who is now being prosecuted for housebreaking and theft.

It appears that Bombay burglars have come to know about this police device as is evident from one or two cases of theft reported to them. The burglars, it is stated, now used gloves so that the police may not get their finger impressions.

HURRIED BACK FROM MATHERAN

Theft In Solicitor's House

The house of a Bombay Solicitor who went to Matheran for a change with his family, was burgled in his absence and ornaments worth about Rs. 475 stolen.

The Gamdevi police have arrested a domestic servant of the solicitor on suspicion.

Mr. N. P. Dubash, a local solicitor residing at 24, Walkeshwar Road, left Bombay on last Sunday with his family, leaving his motor driver and Rama Pandu, a domestic servant, behind.

On the next day of his reaching Matheran, Mr. Dubash received a telegram from his brother informing him that his house had been burgled.

Mr. Dubash hurried back to Bombay and found that ornaments of the value of about Rs. 475 missing.

SUSPICION.

He lodged a complaint at the Gamdevi police station for housebreaking by day and theft of ornaments. The complainant suspected that his domestic servant might have committed the offence. The police arrested the suspected man at Bhuleshwar.

Sergeant Gibbs attached to the Gamdevi police who effected the arrest produced the accused to-day in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, and applied for remand of the accused in police custody for six days, as inquiries in the matter are not yet complete.

The accused is charged under sections 454 and 380 of the I.P.C.

The Magistrate granted the application and ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody till May 16.

APPEAL TO SOAP MANUFACTURERS

The Maharastra Swadeshi Sangh (419 Narayan Peth, Poona) has decided to publish Bulletins from time to time for the benefit of the public by supplying genuine information about Swadeshi articles. A bulletin on Swadeshi soaps will be published shortly. An appeal is made to soap manufacturers of Maharastra and outside to supply the following information and send a few samples for confirmation and exhibition in the office.

(1) Percentage of Indian and Foreign Capital.

(2) Percentage of raw products necessary for manufacture, whether Indian or Foreign and (3) names of Indian or Foreign agencies effecting the sales of manufactured goods.

The Swadeshi Sangh will advertise genuine swadeshi soaps and encourage them in all possible ways. No unfair advantage will be taken of the confidence placed in the Swadeshi Sangh.

A gold Medal will be awarded to the best essayist for an essay on 'Herbal Tooth Brush'. Particulars can be had from Sialkot Shop, Delhi.

WHO CAN REFUTE THIS UNIMPEACHABLE EVIDENCE OF

Liver Abscess Cured without Operation.

Bai JAIJI NOWROJI MANEKJI CHIKAGHADIALI (c/o Gulbai Gajdar, 1st Floor, Chaturbhuj Building, Princess St., Bombay), writes:—

My husband who was suffering from Liver-Abscess was kept at first under the treatment of our family Doctor for a month, at the end of which period it was found that there was absolutely no improvement in the condition of the patient, and the Doctor expressed the opinion that the disease could not be cured without operation.

Several leading Doctors were then consulted, who were all unanimous in pronouncing the case very serious and advised immediate operation. At this critical moment I came to know about the remarkable cures of hopeless cases effected by Dr. D.D.S. TANDON in the family of Mr. Edulji Manekji Modi, a remote relative of mine. I, therefore immediately sent for Dr. TANDON, under whose treatment the patient showed decided improvement within the short period of four days, and within a month the Abscess was completely cured, and the liver returned to its normal size. But to make myself doubly sure, I called my family Doctor again who, after examining the patient, assured me that the Abscess has been completely cured and that the Liver has been restored to its normal condition. It is my fervent prayer that Dr. TANDON may meet with similar success and get the same appreciation and reputation in other cases also, as in my case.

Signature.—Bai JAIJI NOWROJI MANEKJI CHIKAGADIALI.

N.B.—When the case was entrusted to me the patient's temperature was 105-F. accompanied with unconsciousness, vomiting, chill feeling and scantiness of urine, almost all symptoms of Septic poison. The patient's people were in a state of great alarm and were running about here and there expecting the patient's collapse every moment. At this stage a relative of the patient, a leading Solicitor by profession came to me and took me to the place and when I went there I found a lot of people assembled. This is only one of the numerous Surgical and complicated cases which I have cured without operation, in my 25 years' busy practice, and I shall be happy to satisfy all 'bona-fide' enquiries by furnishing them with indisputable evidence thereof. It is my earnest prayer to the members of the medical profession, in particular to investigate the truth of my claim regarding the possibility of curing such cases without operation, before recommending operation in any case. It will be a great pleasure to me to afford them all posssible facilities for their investigation. By doing this they will be conferring a boon on suffering humanity, thereby preventing premature death in many instances.

D. D. S. TANDON SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATH,
BABULAL MANSION, Chowpatty Sea-Face, BOMBAY.

GENERAL
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Our figures are self eloquent of our progress.

Year.	Annual Income Over.	Invested Funds Over.	Expense Ratio to Premium Income.
1911	46.248	49,442	32.9 o/o
1921	2,92,627	6.53,350	43.2 o/o
1931	12.50,000	40.00,000	28.2 o/o

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T. R. KARI, Chief Agent, Hubli.

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Illustrated Weekly.
(PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS)

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

A PURELY SWADESHI CONCERN

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

In response to our inquiry, we have received the following statement from the Khatau Makanji Mills:—

The Khatau Makanji Mill, Naigaum was registered in 1874 is one of the oldest mills in Bombay and is turning out a variety of cloth which in some cases can easily take the place of best foreign stuff. The speciality of this Mill is that it manufactures all the different kinds of fabrics, to suit the wants of men and women customers, whether rich or poor and even though the materials are of superior quality the prices are moderate, so as to suit all pockets.

RETAIL SHOPS

A visit to one of its shops, which deal mostly in retail and which are more for the consumers than for the wholesale dealer, who passes on his goods to the consumers after passing it through intermediaries whereby middlemen's profits are included in the sale price will convince everybody that the mill enables a customer to obtain all his requirements except Hosiery, so that it will not be necessary for him to go to any other place, at the same he obtains his goods without paying anything to the middlemen. The Mill is owned and managed by a firm of Agents, who are Indians and the staff is also all Indian and the Mill manufactures all its goods from yarns spun in the Mill itself. Thus it is purely a Swadeshi concern.

WELFARE WORK

The Company does its best for the welfare of the operatives working in the Mill and the Agents always take personal interest in the welfare work. Among the facilities given to the operatives the following may be mentioned:—

FOUNDER OF THE MILLS

Sheth KHATAU MAKANJI, who was one of the pioneers of the Textile Industry in Bombay. (Born 1818. Died 1876).
Courtesy): ("Indian Textile Journal.")

There is a Creche room in the Mill for children of the operatives, which is in-charge of a qualified medical man, a whole time Nurse and Ayah, where the children are dressed and fed at the Mill's expense during the time they are in the charge of the Nurse. The Creche room does not make any distinction between the touchables and untouchables, but the management regrets to say that this is a great handicap, as some of the caste Hindus do not take advantage of the Creche room because of the untouchables.

There is a well equipped Dispensary where two experienced Compounders are present for the whole day and a qualified practicing doctor attends it twice a day. Over and above this the services of this doctor are always available at any time during the day his own private dispensary being near.

This Mill's dispensary not only attends to the Mill operatives, but is meant for all, being a charitable public dispensary conducted from the funds in commemoration of the late Sheth Gordhandas Khatau.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

The Maternity Benefit allowances are given to the women workers according to the provisions of the Act, with every facility

There was a night school started in the Mill compound sometime back, where tution was given free of charge and writing materials and books were provided at the Mill's expense but it is regretted that as no satisfactory response was made by the workpeope the school had to be closed.

Cinema shows for the benelt of operatives proved popular.

There are no special housing facilities or chawls for workmen nevertheless there are a few rooms in the compound which are given to the workmen at a nominal rent.

A grain shop was started sometime back where grain was sold to the workpeople at cost price and mostly on credit, but after some time it had to close down, as the response was not adequate as it appeared the work people generally went to place, where they could get not only grain on credit, but also some cash no matter at what huge interest. The Company tried to discourage this habit, but it has not succeeded till the time of writing.

LOANS TO OPERATIVES:

As a corollary to this the company in order to save the people from the clutches of Marwaries and Pathan money-lenders advances to the people money against their earned wages at a nominal rate of interest. The Company does not encourage any one going to the Marwaries and in some cases which came to the notice of the management, they tried to settle the matter and in many cases they successfully relieved them from the clutches of these money-lenders. The Company tries its best to follow this up, but still it has not achieved full results.

The amount so collected by interest is used in paying gratuity to some maimed and injured persons or to the old men either in lump sum or as a monthly pension for fixed period or for a life time, as the circumstances permit. But this depends much upon the funds available at the time and some times some applications have to be rejected for want of funds.

PROVIDENT FUND

A provident fund was proposed to be started for the workpeople and as an experiment it was started on a very small beginning each operative being asked to contribute only annas four per month, the company contributing an equal sum and paying interest on both, but as this instead of being appreciated and taken advantage of,, became a sort of unnecessary worry and bad blood, and had to be abandoned.

FREE FROM COMMUNAL TROUBLE

This Mill employs Hindus, Mohamedans, touchables and untouchables without any distinction as to caste or creed and the Management is glad to say that upto now no communal or inter caste trouble has ever arisen in the Mill, which shows the mutual tolerance and good will among the workpeople.

SHETH MULRAJ KHATAU

Born 1868. Died 1930.
During his life-time he effected considerable improvement in the Mills when he had taken over the agency.
Courtesy): ("Indian Textile Journal.")

TEXTILE OPERATIVE'S LOT

(Continued from Page 4).

affect the workers and production.

ADVANTAGE OF INTIMATE TOUCH.

Another question which requires attention is welfare among workers. The workers every year perform the Satya-Narayan Puja ceremony in which very often the superior staff including owners take no interest. Efforts should be made to bring about more meetings of this sort and converted into debates and discussions on points which would lead to higher social status of the workers. The effect of much meetings would also be that some honorary workers from among the operatives may be created for rendering unselfish service to their comrades. Efforts also should be made to stage dramas depicting social evils existing among workers. The co-operation on the part of workers would simplify the work of welfare on all fronts.

(To Be Continued.)

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THE SATYA MILL, Ltd.

Selling Agents:

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First Class PURE SWADESHI
Grey, Dyed and Bleached
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Who Brought About Sino-Japanese Truce?

"ACHIEVEMENT" OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Mr Chatterjee's Appeal For Creating International Mind In India

BOMBAY, May 10.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee who recently opened the League of Nations' Information Bureau in Bombay addressing the Rotary Club of Bombay at the weekly luncheon on "The League and its achievements said": Though the League has been in existence for nearly twelve years, in many quarters its real purport, aims, and functions have not yet been thoroughly grasped or understood. Some consider that the League is only yet another attempt of the great powers to ensure their predominance and political influence, others consider that the League is a sort of super-Parliament overriding the sovereign legislatures of its members states. The League is really a "Society of Nations", an organisation through which nations cooperate and learn to understand one another.

INDIA'S MEMBERSHIP.

The League now comprises all the independent states of the world except the United States of America, Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Russia, Afghanistan and Equador. India, though not yet a fully self-governing country, is an original member of the League and enjoys internationally all the privileges of an independent nation. This exception in the case of India was entirely due to the insistence of the British Government, who declared at the Peace Conference that India was soon going to be made a self-governing member of the British Empire."

LEAGUE'S "ACHIEVEMENT"

After referring to the achievement of the League in bringing about amicable settlement of international disputes the speaker declared that but for insistence of the League so strong a searchlight could never have been focussed on the Sino-Japanese issue, compelling the powers concerned to accept the unanimous resolution of the Assembly that Japan, should be asked to withdraw her forces from Shanghai forthwith.

The speaker then dealt with the part played by the League in the building up of Europe after the Great War. He added the financial recovery of Europe made possible the World Economic Conference in May 1927 when the League brought together a number of responsible and widely representative persons appointed by the Governments, not only of States members of the League, but also of the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. Indeed it seemed to him that the League afforded the best hope for the progress of mankind at large.

BOMBAY'S LEAGUE OFFICE.

Continuing Mr. Chatterjee said: So far, this great sub-continent of India has to a large degree fallen outside the scope of organised world opinion but the League has recently opened an Office in Bombay through which it is hoped League ideals and League information will gradually create the international mind in India too.—A. P.

£100,000 FOR PRINTING PRESSES

Soviet Government's Huge Order

An order in the neighbourhood of the Soviet Government with hood of £100,000 has been placed Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., and the work involves the construction of 21 superspeed lino-type press units and 30 folders of the latest design.

Mr. F. G. Lougee stated that the order was placed by the Soviet Government's Official purchasing department through Arcos, the managing and buying agency situated in Bush House, Aldwych. 'My firm,' said Mr. Lougee, 'has been selected to fulfil this contract in face of world-wide competition. Representatives of the official purchasing department of the Soviet Government have travelled widely investigating the claims of other printing manufacturers who were striving to obtain the contract. They visited the United States, where the Soviet buying agency corresponding to Arcos in London. Amtorg, operates, and the claims of Germany and Switzerland were also carefully examined.

HEAVY WORK.

'I spent Christmas week in Moscow,' continued Mr. Lougee, 'and made a careful examination of the Government's requirements. The machines, which are required for producing Pravda and other Government newspapers, will be designed to run at 50,000 copies per hour and will produce a total of over two million newspapers per hour of running time. They will be subjected to heavy work and will be in operation for the greater part of the day and night. The biggest possible net production is provided for, and every modern improvement is being fitted that will successfully achieve this end. Ink and paper will be served automatically and continuously to the presses and the printed papers will be conveyed from the deliveries to the publishing room in continuous streams.'

The machines, said Mr. Lougee would be housed in a new building specially constructed for the purpose, alongside the railway station, from where the bundles would be forwarded to various centres without loss of time. Each day millions of newspapers would be printed on the new presses and dispatched from this building.

The representatives of the Soviet Government were very much attracted by the machines that have recently been supplied by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. Ltd., to the "Daily Telegraph", and in fact, stipulated for machines of similar design and capacity. The machines supplied under this new contract will, as a matter of fact, bear even later improvements as a result of the careful and assiduous work that has been carried on by the drawing and technical experts at Borough Road over a number of months past when slackness of trade has allowed special time to be devoted to preparing and incorporating details of improved design and construction.

SECOND TO NONE

"These new presses,' said Mr. Lougee, 'will be second to none in the world, either in capacity for work or in modernity of design. The Soviet representatives are very taken by the newspapers of this country and have undoubtedly taken them as examples of what they intend to produce from their own machines."

M. PAUL PAINLEVE

A Distinguished Statesman

M. Paul Painleve, who is aged 68, is the son of a lithographic artist. He studied science and published a book when he was 21. He became a Professor at the faculty of science, Lille, and seven years later went to the Sorbonne. He distinguished himself as a famous mathematician, and scientist and was appointed Minister of Instruction in M. Briand's Ministry. A pioneer supporter of aviation he has done great service to France. He was Premier of France for a brief period in 1915 (April to November) and again for about three months in 1917 (September to November). He had joined M. Ribot's Cabinet in March 1917. He was President of the French Senate from June 1924 to April 1925 and Minister for War from 1925 to 1929.

MEMBER OF SCIENCE ACADEMY

M. Painleve is a well-known mathematician and politician, and a member of Science Academy. His works relate toAlgebric curve and surfaces and differential equations and also to elliptic functions.

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PIECE-GOODS AND YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 6.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association has issued the following current quotations of local made piece-goods and Yarns:—

PIECE-GOODS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Unbleached:—			
Longcloth (S. quality) 31 in. x 37-1/2 yds. x 7-1/4 lbs. per lb.	0	11	6
Longcloth (Standard Quality) 37 in. x 37-1/2 yds. x 9 lbs. per lb.	0	11	0
Shirtings 35 in. x 38 yds. x 9 lbs. per lb.	0	10	6
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border) 32 in. x 9 yds. x 1-3/4 lbs. per lb.	0	11	3
Drills 29-1/2 in. x 40 yds. x 13-1/2 lbs. per lb.	0	8	6
T. Cloths 30 in. x 24 yds. x 6 lbs. per lb.	0	10	6
Domestics 24 in. x 48 yds. x 10 lbs. per lb.	0	10	6
Domestics 26 in. x 61 yds. x 11 lbs. per lb.	0	10	9
Salita 40 in. x 66 yds. x 25 lbs. per lb.	0	10	6
Chadars 50 in. x 6 yds. x 2-1/4 lbs. per lb.	0	10	9
White Bleached:—			
Striped Shirting 25 in. x 24 yds. x 3-1/2 lbs. per piece (upto 15 p.c. colour.)	3	4	6
Twills 31-1/2 in. x 40 yds. x 7-3/4 lbs. per piece	5	13	0
Dyed Goods:—			
Dyed Longcloth (black) 35 in. x 38 yds. x 3 lbs. per piece	6	14	3
Fancy Goods:—			
Susi, Grey Weft 21 in. x 21 yds. x 2-11/16 lbs. per piece (upto 20 p.c. colour.)	1	14	0
Sholapur Coating 27 in. x 24 yds. x 8-1/2 lbs. per piece (100 p.c. colour.)	7	0	0
Sholapur Coating 27 in. x 24 yds. x 6-1/2 lbs. per piece (100 p.c. colour.)	5	8	0
Kashmere Cloth 24 in. x 24 yds. x 4 lbs. per piece (Cotton Dyed.)	2	8	0
Yarn:—			
4s Bump (nominal) per lb.	0	3	0
6-1/2s All Waste "	0	4	3
8-1/2s "	0	5	9
10-1/2s "	0	6	0
12-1/2s "	0	6	3
16s "	0	7	3
20s "	0	7	9
24s "	0	8	9
32s "	0	10	3
40s "	0	11	9

Central Bank's Assets And Liabilities

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th April, 1932:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	17,05,97,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,89,84,000
	21,33,81,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,66,92,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,47,88,000
Bills Discounted	31,69,000
Lands & Buildings	1,11,65,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,57,05,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	12,18,62,000
Rs.	21,33,81,000

"EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES"

Bengali Youth On Trial

DACCA, May 6.
(By Mail).

Mr. S. N. Chatterjee, Special Magistrate, is engaged in hearing a case known as the Buriganga Explosive Substances case in which Sishir Kumar Ghosh (about 15) is the accused, under Section 4-B of the Explosive Substance Act.

The prosecution allege in this case that on January 21, the accused accompanied by a coolie with a wooden box came to the Buckland 'bundh' in the morning and hired a boat for Munshiguni. The Sub-Inspetor, Monoranjan Dutt of the Dacca District Intelligence Branch Police, who was watching the movement of the accused, arrested him in the boat with the wooden box which when opened was found to contain a number of phials of some liquid substance, three aluminium shells, one electric wire, a number of iron roads, some pieces of lead rods and a quantity of iron nails.

The young man was then taken to the Thana and after protracted police investigation was sent up for trial.

The case is proceeding.—A.P.

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For comfortable and easy bowel movement to those who are suffering from chronic constipation and attendant troubles—

PARAGOL

is prescribed with utmost confidence. It is an emulsion of purest paraffin oil and agar-agar.

PARAGOL

can be taken as it is, mixed with water or any semi-solid food. There is nothing disagreeable in it.

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WILLYS SIXES and EIGHTS
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Why You Must Remain Gloomy, See What The World Says:----

Ask me any Question, I will Read Your Future.

Whether it concerns business, trade, commerce, agriculture, examination, litigation, cures of all sorts of diseases, dangers ahead, quarrel with friends, love matters, honours from Government, or any other problem of life, I shall answer you to your satisfaction.

Please mention your name, full address and the exact time when you write questions. Numerous testimonials from Civil and Military Officers.

My fee is Re. 1 per question; V. P. P. charges annas 5.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

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for white leprosy—Twice the price will be refunded if not cured on application in one day. Guaranteed supplied. Price Rs. 2/8 SREE KRISHNA CHANDRA No. 60, P. O. Katrisarai, Gaya.

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1 Camp cot 1st Sort ...	10	0	0
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1	MARRIAGE IDEAL	Rs. 2/8
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4	THE SAFE CONFINEMENT	As. 12
5	Family Limited.	
6	Sex Physiology in Men.	
7	Sex Physiology in Women.	
8	Sure Son & A Healthy One.	
9	Climax of Marriage Happiness.	
10	Yoga Exercises.	
11	Advice to Youngmen.	
12	Your Future Strength.	
13	Miracles of Nature.	
14	Live 100 Years or More.	
15	Forecasting of Death.	
16	Wonders of Water.	
17	Ah! Ha! Haa!!! (a book of roaring laughter)	
18	Secrets of Health.	
19	Boarding House Riddles.	
20	Beauty Hints.	
21	Secrets of Wealth & Wisdom.	

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AMERICAN COTTON OUTLOOK

Poor Trade Counteract Inflation Talk

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT WILL BE FAVOURABLE

BOMBAY, May 11.

Co-operative marketing Associations are buying March 1933 against sales of July 1932. Poor trade is counteracting the inflation talk in America. Theoratically, the logic of the present situation is in favour of pessimists.

AVOURABLE WEATHER.

Weather during the past week on the whole, was favourable and the weekly official report is expected to show favourable progress of the growing American cotton. Nearly 75 per cent. of the cotton crop is already planted in Texas.

URTHER DECLINE.

Inaction of bulls, clearly indicates, that situation still calls for further decline in the prices of cotton. The trend of cotton prices will be mainly influenced by political news and we prefer to await further developments.

FOREIGN SELLING AND REALISING

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market early declined on foreign selling, but rallied later on trade buying; and again declined partially on realizing.

Co-operatives bought March against sales of July delivery. There was distinct absent of selling pressure. During the early part selling orders from Bombay account for the weakness.

PRICE MOVEMENT.

Prices opened at a decline of points with October 5.88 and a further decline of 4 points was added to the opening decline which brought October down to 5.84 which was the lowest level of the day. At this level steady trade buying hardened prices 8 points and October rose to 5.92 the highest level of the day. Renewed selling again weakened prices and the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.70 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market closed quiet at a decline of 4 points with spot cotton prices 4 points down at 5.68 c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with depressing trade reports and discouraging outside influences. Prices sagged a little on long liquidation. In the afternoon with rather less selling pressure and local covering some recovery occurred but on easier New York advices, the improvement was lost and the market closed steady at a loss of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 5.51d.

LABOUR TROUBLE.

One month's notice was given on Tuesday to terminate wages and hours agreement.

East Indian Cotton futures ruling was rather steady and closed irregular at a rise of 1 point with July 4.76 but October declined 5 points at 4.73.

Egyptian cotton futures were weak and both sakel and upper declined 6 to 7 points.

ALEXANDRIA WEAK

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 28 to 40 points with May sakel 10.03 and upper June at 8.57.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 5.67—02 lowest 5.59—06

N. Y. October Highest 5.92 (2.45 p. m)

Lowest 5.84 (10.56 a. m.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, May 11

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool—New York cable, cooperative bought March sold July.

New York—Early selling credited Bombay Far East price fixing short covering.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co.. New York cable:—

Cotton.—Distinct absence of pressure from market needs fresh stimulus. Crop prospects continue good but crop scarce, season approaching looks like a fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while. We continue to favour buying on breaks for the present.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

Weather reports favourable. Although the market may go lower we consider short sales at present prices dangerous.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

Poor trade counteracting inflation talk crop progress satisfactory looks still lower.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-38 a.m.—Liverpool market was easy on decline in the Egyptians market.

8-37 p.m.—One month's Notice is being given to-day to terminate wages hours agreement.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Poor trade counteracting inflation talk. Crop progress is satisfactory. Looks still lower."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 10.

May	5.53—01
July	5.63—02
October	5.87—03
December	6.02—02
January, 1933	6.10—03
March	6.26—03
Middling Spot	5.70—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 10.

May	5.57—04
July	5.63—04
Middling Spot	5.68—04

NEW YORK.
New York, May 10.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	5.59
October	5.84
January	6.07
New York, Noon Call:—	
July	5.64
October	5.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 10

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,900

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
May, 1932	4.26	4.30—04
June, 1932		4.26—04
July, 1932	4.23	4.25—04
August, 1932		4.26—04
September, 1932		4.27—04
October, 1932	4.26	4.29—03
November, 1932		4.31—03
December, 1932		4.33—03
January, 1933	4.32	4.35—03
February, 1933		4.38—03
March, 1933	4.38	4.41—03
April, 1933		4.43—03
May, 1933		4.45—03
July, 1933		4.50—
Middling Spot		4.51—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May	5.74
July	5.84
October	6.08
November	6.12
December	6.18
January, 1933	6.23
March	6.34
F. C. F. Spot	5.85

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100 per cent Success since the Scheme started. A Bona-fide, Guaranteed, New, Safe and Life-Time Scheme to earn Rs. 500/- to Rs. 800/- a Month in AMERICAN COTTON BUSINESS with a maximum investment of Rs. 125/- only. Four Weeks Forecast FREE with Income. Price Rs. 25/- only for First Hundred Persons. Then Rs. 100/-. The List is nearing Hundred. So Wake Up and get your Scheme NOW—this Very Moment and start earning from TO-DAY. Remember DELAY pays NO DIVIDENDS. TIME IS MONEY but it requires ACTION to make the transformation.

UNIVERSAL COTTON FORECAST,

C/o. J. J. Shah & Sons, Kalbadevi, Near Edward Cinema, Bombay 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Steady Session

BOMBAY, May 11.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 62/12

4 per cent 1931-36 Government Rs. 93/4.

4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92/4

4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 69/4

4½ per cent. 934 Bonds Rs. 97/12.

4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 80.

5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 93

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 94

5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97/12

6 per cent 1933/36 Bonds Rs. 100/5.

6½ per cent 1935 T Bonds Rs. 102/4

TAX FREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan Rs. 99/10

5 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/6

6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/10

6½ per cent. 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 104/9.

CORPORATION LOANS. Taxables

4 per cent B P T 1974 Rs. 66

4 per cent M Deb 1974 Rs. 65

5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs. 79/8

6 per cent M Deb 1951 Rs. 98/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 97

6½ per cent B I T 1937 Rs. 99/8

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 102

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs 97

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.06
Fine (Good Staple)	4.18
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.30
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staples)	5.02
Superfine, (No. 1 Staples)	5.17
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
BENGAL:	
Good	3.49
Fully Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.73

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 10.

Silver:—Market is quiet.	
Spot	17
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 10.

Gold Bar Fine per oz.	85-12-9.

LONDON METALS.
London, May 10.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter hard Indian Brands	12-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	122-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 10.

Demand Bills	3.67-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 10.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.
No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.
£11/15 May/June Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria. Hull/Continent.
£10/12/6 May/June Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, May 10.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton £9/10/0 May/June Sellers.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton. £7/18/9 May/June Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay (London). £11/0/0 May/June Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 10.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt 13/3 May/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 14/4½ Sept/Dec. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 10.

T.T. London in Berlin	15.42
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.07-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	26.19
T.T. London on Madrid	45.84
T.T. London on Milan	71.40
T.T. London on Berne	18.80
T.T. London on Paris	93.25
T.T. London on Prague	124.09
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.63

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, May 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
May/June per cwt 7/9
C. & F. Bombay.
May/June per cwt 7/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.
May/June per cwt 7/9-1/2

COFFEEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	3-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 10.

	Per Cent.
Interest. Day to Day Loans	1-1/8
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	1-5/8
Bank Bills 3 months	2-13/32
Bank Bills 6 months	2-19/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4

Bombay Cotton

BETTER DEMAND FROM SHANGHAI

Bombay, May 11.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 177 for Broach J.-A. delivery in sympathy with easier New York advices. Reports of better sales of Indian cotton at Shanghai were mainly responsible for firm opening at Rs. 180 for J.-A. delivery.

There was some short covering but the demand was easily satisfied by long liquidation and prices receded to Rs. 179. The market again displayed better tone and prices rallied to Rs. 179-8.

As pointed out before the local market is throughly liquidated and the technical condition is healthy, but statistical weakness discourages buyers. Stocks are increasing and daily arrivals are still fairly large. Total arrivals for the 8th and 9th inst. were 12,811 Bales. Making a grand total 16,15,119 Bales from the beginning of the season to date against 28,35,702 Bales for the same period of the last season. While total receipts show a decrease of 12,20,583 Bales, stocks in Bombay are only 2 lacs bales under last year's figure at this time. This is mainly due to dear parity of Indian cotton and heavy imports of foreign cotton in this country.

It has become a fashion now a days, with many of our Indian mills to spin fine counts, but they forget that nearly 90 per cent. of the total population of this country needs rather rough and durable cloth for their wear and use. Of course, ruined economic conditions of the masses is mainly responsible for the slow demand of Indian mills cloth, but the time is fast coming, when our mills will not find buyers for their fine cloth owing to ever increasing unemployment in the middle class people and heavy losses and loss of trade with businessmen.

Looking to the vast needs of the masses, it will be better, for our mills to refrain from over indulgence in the production of fine counts, which does no good to cotton cultivators, as most of the fine counts are manufactured from foreign cottons. If our mills consume Indian cotton, they have every right to expect Indians to use Iddian mills cloth. This change on the part of our mills will be the only effective weapon to fight the Japanese competition, about which we hear every day.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 2 points as expected.

Later on prices declined on renewed selling by Bazar operators on easier Liverpool which was reported unchanged to one point higher.

The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach A.-M.	170 12
Broach J.-A.	178 8
Bengal July	148 8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 11.

May	123.90÷2.40
August	131.10÷-.10
November	133.60÷1.70

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, May 11.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach A.-M.	800	13,100

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 11.

200 P. R. Vakharia Bengal 14-1/2.
300 Raghuvanshi Mill Rajputana 147-1/2.
66 Japan Trading and Co. Mulkapur 156-1/2.
400 Japan Trading and Co. Digras 159-1/2.
500 Motiram Vaghji Bengal 144/8 to 147-3/4.
100 Motiram Vaghji Gujrat 161-1/4.
200 Cultra Mill, Comptah 199 to 201.
100 Japan Trading and Co. Darwah 160.
100 Madhavji Dharamshi Mill Bengal 130.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 11.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Sayner Fine	179
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Ellichpur Fine	160
Amraoh Fine	155
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155
Mulkapur Fine	153
Khandesh Fine	153
Muthia F.G.	150
Jalna-Sailu F.G	153
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	153
Ujjain-Shupaulpur F.G.	155
Broach F.G.	175
Punjam-American	185
Punjab-American mix	170
Cambodia	237

BOMBAY PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 11.

Linseed May	5	15	0
Linseed Sept.	5	4	6
Wheat May	4	0	9
Wheat Sept.	4	4	3
Linseed tejimandi	0	12	6
Wheat Tejimandi	0	8	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Hydro Electric Shares Firm

MILL SHARES QUIET

BOMBAY, May 11.

Mill shares, ruled quiet with little enquiry. There was scattered selling which was influenced by weak undertone of cotton. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed easy. Bombay Dying Shares opened at Rs. 631/4 and after declinig to

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 11.

Bombay Dycing 631; 32; 28
Century 197; 99; 96
Colaba 61
Crescent 50
Fazul 287; 83
Indore 322
Madhowji.
Nogpur 253; 51
New Great 115
Pearl 161; 58; 60
Simplex.
Swadeshi 197; 96
Burma 312; 3; 4
Hydro 120-5
Tram 111-14; 13-7; 12-13
Deff. 245
Ord. 23-4; 22-12
3½ p.c. 62-15
1945-55 99-8
Bundi 13-12 XD.
Indian 187; 89; 86

Rs. 628/2 closed at Rs. 628/12. Fazal Shares declined to Rs. 283/12 Pearl and Century shares also ruled easy.

In the miscellaneous section there was fairly good enquiry for Hydro Electric Shares which hardened further: Tata Iron Steel Shares were neglected and fluctuated irregular. There was some enquiry for Imperial Bank shares but Bombay Burma Shares declined under liquidation. The market closed to-day as under:—

MILLS.

Bombay, Wednesday.

100	Ahm Advance	283/12
50	Apollo	2
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	58/12
250	Bombay Dycing	628/12
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	196/14
100	Central India	253/12
100	Central India P	430
100	Colaba	62/8
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	50
250	Currim	30
250	David	60
250	Dawn	475
200	Ed. Sassoon	25
1	E. D. Sassoon D	0-3-0
100	Elphinstone P	20/12
100	Elphinstone	5-0-0
100	Finlay	75
1000	Framji Petit	150
250	Fazulbhoy	287/8
100	Gokuk	102
1000	Hindustan	1380
100	Indore Malwa	322/8
250	Jamshed	4
50	Kastoorchand	6/8
100	Khatau	80
100	Kohinoor	115
250	Laxmi	340
100	Madhowji	10
250	Madras United	200
1000	Mareckji Petit	70
100	Meyer Sassoon	15
1000	Morarji	412/8
50	Mysore	105
200	New Great P.	110
200	New Great	115
100	New City	63 12
250	Pabani	90
250	Pearl	160
10	Premier	163/12
100	Shapurji	5
1000	Sholapur	1650
200	Simplex	18/2
100	Swan	56/8
100	Swadeshi	196/4
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	10
500	Vishnu P.	508
500	Vishnu	1350
1000	Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50	Baroda	48
50	25 Central	143
	£10/5 Eastern	57
500	Imperial	1010
500-125	Imperial Contr.	244/6
100-50	India	85 12
5	Union	3/6

CEMENT.

100	Bundi	13/12
70	Gwalior	52/8
250	Indian	186/14
100	Katni 1st P.	103-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40	Katni	530
100	Katni	146/4
10	Punjab P.	8/14
10	Punjab	7/10
100	Shahabad	251/4

INSURANCE.

15	Jupiter	6-10
15	New India	17-4
200	Oriental	167/0
10	Vulcan	5-3

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad	115
1000	Andhra Valley P.	215
1000	Andhra Valley	877
50	Bom. Tram	112/3
50	Bom. Tram. P.	65/4
100	Tata Hydro	129/5
50	Bom. Tram. P.	45/4
1060	Tata Power P	111/5
1000	Tata Power	510/4

RAILWAYS

100	Amritsar Patti	90
100	Central Province	71
100	Dho. Barramati	74-8
100	Guzrat	40
100	Mandra Bhm.	52-8
500	Tapti Valley	573-12

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8-0
10	Shivrajpur	11-12
150	Tata Steel 1 P	112-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	42
30	Taata Steel D.	245
75	Tata Steel	22/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	96-4
150	Bom. Steam	200
50	Bom. Telephone	50
8s.	Brtl. B. Petrol	2-14
250	Bom. Burma Old	304/6
50	Bom. Burma New	105
100	Ind. Bleaching	127
15	Scindia	7/9
3-1/2	per cent. Govt. Paper	62/2
5	p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99/10

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11.

B.C. Rate T.T. 1/5 7/8.
B.C. Rate D.D. 1/5 29/32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. May.
Banks Selling D.D. 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T.T 1/5 7/8 June.
Banks Buying T.T. 1/6.
Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Monsoon.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 368.
Banks Selling T.T. 367.
Banks Buying T. T. 362.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 690.
Banks Buying D D 710
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 67-1/2.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 121.
Banks Buying 60 Days 116.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 86-1/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 7/8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D.D. 67 7/8.

CROSS RATE—

New York London 3.67 3/4 10th instant.
Shanghai London 1/7 15/16 11th instant.
Japan London 1/9 1/4 10th instant.
London Paris 93.20 10th instant.
London Belgium 26.00 10th instant.
London Switzerland 18.75 10th instant.
London Italy 71.35 10th instant.
London Berlin 15.42 10th inst.
London Holland 9.07 10th instant.
London Stockholm 19.35 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5-12-8 9th instant; £5-12-9 10th instant.

Silver London Ready £16-7-8 9th inst.; £17 10th instant.

Silver London Forward £16 15/16 9th instant; £17 1/16 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 9th instant; £28 10th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £1-15/16 per cent. 9th instant; £1-15/16 per cent. 10th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2-9/32 per cent. 9th instant £2-3/16 per cent. 10th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 11.

The local Silver market is steady with short covering. Vaishakh delivery opened this morning at Rs. 55/8 and after advancing to Rs. 55/12, there was little setback. Gold market is quiet with a restricted business.

Shanghai T. T. on London is 1.7-15/16 quiet but stady. We quote:—

Ready Silver	55	10	0
Vaishakh Delivery	55	11	0
Chaitra Delivery	55	15	6
Bar Gold Ready	28	0	0

RUBBER IMPORT DUTY IN U. S. E.

NEW YORK, May 10.

In anticipation of an import tax of 5 cents per pound, the rubber exchange has raised the requirements on trades in future contracts from 360 to 400 dollars, in respect of each contract of 22,400lbs. The exchange authorities think that the seller and not the buyer is responsible for the payment of the tax.—Reuter.

BRITISH MARKETS

British Government securities further advanced to-day, reflecting a continued super-abundance of money, while the new silk duty caused the Rayon shares to move upwards. Braziliians were also a strong feature owing to improvement in the exchange rate. Tin showed fresh weakness under continued realisations and lack of support. Rubber failed to maintain a firm tone, as it was understood that America was negotiating purchases direct instead of through London.—Reuter.

RESTORING SILVER

WASHINGTON, May 10.

President Hoover has agreed to submit Mr. Hayden's resolution on silver to the various Government departments for study. The resolution is now amended so that Government will be authorised to accept silver at the rate of 2/3rds dollar per ounce.—Reuter.

BRITISH COAL

Replying to a question in Parliament, the President of the Board of Trade said, that discussions were in progress with the German and the Belgian Governments regarding their restrictions on the importation of coal from the United Kingdom.—B.O.W.

SILK DUTY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial resolution in the House of Commons to-night to give effect to the new duties on silk and artificial silk, which takes effect from midnight and remains in force pending an inquiry by the Tariff Advisory Committee, provides for an additional duty of 10 per cent. over the existing customs duty on yarns and fabrics other than apparel.—B.O.W

LORD LOTHIAN'S DEPARTURE

KARACHI, May 11.

Lord Lothian left by the air mail this morning at 8/45. Mr. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind, was present at the aerodrome to bid him farewell.—A.P.

JUTE AGREEMENT

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The jute mills agreement reached to-day is merely informal and must await ratification.

An official communique states: "At an informal meeting held to-day at Government House a suggestion for the solution of the present difficulty in the jute mill industry was made. This suggestion is now being considered and further explored by the parties concerned. The result will be communicated to Governor on his return to Calcutta on May 18.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, May 11.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M.C. Bengal U.P.	156	152	148	144
M.G. Rajputana	156	152	148	144
M.G. Punjab	151	150	146	142
M.G. Oomra No. 3	164	160	156	
M.G. Oomra No. 1	176	172	168	
M.G. Oomra No. 2	169	165	161	
M.G. Broach No. 2	179	176	172	168
M.C. Punjab-American	189	186	182	178
M.G. Surat	231	223	224	220

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 11.

F. G. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Receipts to date 10-5-32	9495000	6629000
Receipts Yesterday 10-5-32	9000	3000
Exports to date 10-5-32	7625000	6165000
Stock at Ports 6-5-32	3998000	3423000
Stock Interior Towns 6-5-32	1663000	1113000
Stock Liverpool 6-5-32	825000	1059000
Visible Supply 6-5-32	8031000	6732000
Quantity in Sight 6-5-32	14035000	1282000
Quantity out of Sight 6-5-32	11199000	8923000

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1932

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SPAIN HAS ITS OWN "IRELAND"

Catalonia's Bid For Complete Separation

AUTONOMY BILL TO BE DEBATED IN CORTES

MADRID, May 10.

The capital is seething with intense feeling over the question of the claims of Catalonia, "Spain's Ireland," to separation.

Lively scenes are anticipated in the Cortes next week when a statute for Catalonian autonomy will be debated.

ANOMALY.

Senor Maura, who was minister in the first Republican Cabinet, declared in the Cortes that if the statute was passed Catalans would continue to enjoy the full rights of Spanish citizens anywhere in Spain while Spaniards would have no rights in Catalonia.

It is also stated that thousands of Spanish officials, who are employed in Barcelona, will be dismissed as soon as the statute is enforced.—Reuter.

SOLIDARITY OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

T. U. Congress Executive Resolution

NAGPUR, May 10.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress met this morning and again in the afternoon.

The resolution favouring amalgamation with the Trade Union Federation was discussed at length and adopted.

The resolution states that the Trade Union Congress welcomes the unity move of the All-India Trade Union Federation, particularly the proposition that the Trade Union Congress should form a central organisation, and would gladly co-operate with the Federation provided the delegation to the joint session of the Trade Union Congress and Trade Union Federation is subjected to the approval of the Scrutiny Committee and provided further that the joint session is presided over by a Chairman to be elected by the delegates on the spot. To-day's discussions indicated that there are no great obstacles in the way of unification of the Leftists and the Right-Wingers in the Indian Trade Union movement.

GENERAL STRIKE.

The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress also adopted a resolution regretting that the Federation has found it necessary to postpone the All-India Railway Strike urging that the proposed general strike should be hastened. The Executive Committee has appointed a small sub-committee to render all possible assistance to the Railwaymen's Federation when the general strike is called.

The resolution regarding the general political situation in the country is being discussed to-night.—A.P.

MIDNAPORE DENIAL

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The secretary of the district board of Midnapore informs the Associated Press that there is no truth in the statement that Prodyat Kumar Bhattacharjee, who was arrested in connection with the assassination of Mr. R. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, was allowed to learn typewriting in the local district board office nor did he ever work as a typist in the district board office.—A. P.

NEW ZEPPELIN RECORD

Atlantic Crossed In 78 Hours

BERLIN, May 10.

A new trans-Atlantic record for airships was made by the Graf Zeppelin, which accomplished the journey from Pernambuco (South America) to Friedrichafen in 78 hours but owing to the fact that contrary winds prevented the ship from landing immediately and caused her to circle over the home port for five hours before she finally entered the shed, the record may not be officially recognised.

66 GUINEAS FOR ARM-CHAIR

Nelson Relics Realise Small Total

LONDON, May 10.

Nelson relics, which were originally the property of Captain Masterman Hardy, Nelson's great friend, were sold at Christie's to-day.

The relics, which have hitherto been the property of Mr. Hubert Palmer of Eastbourne, included a piece of lead coffin, a teak ink stand made from a piece of the "Victory" and a circular snuff box, all of which fetched only four guineas and a half.

Bidding for Nelson's sword and dirk reached 155 guineas and the telescope, presented to Nelson by his father on his first going to sea, realised 29 guineas.

Bidding for Nelson's armchair reached 66 guineas. The sale realised the total of 906 guineas.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND'S HISTORIC SPOT

Bought For The Nation

WELLINGTON, May 10.

Waitongi, New Zealand's most historic spot where the treaty establishing British sovereignty in New Zealand was signed in 1840 has been bought by Lord and Lady Bledisloe and presented to the nation, thus saving it from speculators and a probable American buyer. The property, which includes the estate of a thousand acres, has lately fallen into decay and will be restored.—Reuter.

Dacoits Return Fire

POLICE INSPECTOR KILLED IN ENCOUNTER

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

On receipt of information that dacoits intended to attack the house of Ma Lon Ma Galay of Wataya (west), a village 10 miles north-west of Insein police station a posse of civil police under the circle inspector of police, U. Chit Maung, proceeded to Wataya on the evening of 29 April.

On arrival at the village U Chit Maung divided his force into three parties and having stationed them at different parts of the house he and a head constable took up a position in a shed standing close to Ma Lon Ma Galay's house.

GANG ARRIVES

About 11-30 p.m. some seven to eight men, armed with dahs, axes and a gun turned up and attacked the house. The circle inspector of police gave orders to the head constable to open fire at the dacoits standing in front of the house, while he opened fire with his revolver on some dacoits standing on his left at the back corner of the house. He unfortunately flashed his electric torch as he fired and gave the dacoits a good mark to return his fire with their gun. U. Chit Maung was hit, the shots penetrating his left forehead, chin and wind-pipe.

The other two parties then followed up the dacoits, who decamped, while a head constable and another brought in the inspector to Insein, but the wounded man died on the way.

One dacoit was picked up dead with gun shot wounds on the abdomen, about 30 feet away from the house. One or two more dacoits are believed to have been wounded as they left behind traces of blood. Two 12-bore cartridges were picked up at the scene of the crime. Two of the dacoits were recognised as those belonging to the criminal tripes.—A. P.

DANCER CHARGED

Motor Accident Sequel

BERLIN, May 10.

The German dancer, Marianne Winkelstern, who is now performing in London, has been charged with manslaughter arising out of a motor accident in which a man was killed and the inquiry opened to-day.

It is stated here that she is willing to break off her London tour and return to Berlin to stand her trial.

She claims that she was in no way to blame for the accident.—Reuter.

UNDERTRIALS ESCAPE

CALCUTTA, May 11.

An official report received from Mymensingh states that about fifty undertrials and about a hundred convicts escaped from the Mymensingh Jail on the evening of May 9 when a tornado passed over the town.—A. P.

BRITISH TRIBUTES TO DOUMER

LONDON, May 10.

While the French National Assembly was electing the New President of France, splendid tributes to the assassinated President Doumer were being made by leaders of all parties in the British Houses of Lords and Commons where motions expressing "deep sorrow and indignation" were passed.

One of the most human tributes was made by Lord Ponsonby who said that not only in the House of Lords but in many humble houses would the deepest sympathy be felt.—

M. Tardieu has formally resig-

AIRMAIL

BOMBAY, May 11.

The airmail which left Karachi on May 4 was delivered in London on May 10th.—A. P.

NO-TAX SEQUEL

158 Notices In Ras

OTHER VILLAGES ALSO WARNED

AHMEDABAD, May 11

One hundred and-fifty-eight landholders of Ras village in Borsad Taluka have been served with notices forfeiting their lands on the ground that they have refused to pay land revenue in pursuance of the no-tax campaign. Land-holders of several other villages in Borsad Taluka has also been served with similar notices.—A. P.

CONGRESS BRANCH IN LONDON

Mr. Patel's Message

LONDON, May 11.

A conference held at Mr. Lotwala's residence decided to re-establish a branch in London of Indian National Congress. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, in a message of support from Vienna, appealed to the Indians in London to sink their differences and unite in a common organisation.—Reuter.

Maharaja Of Travancore In Bombay

WELCOMED BY HIS SUBJECTS ON ARRIVAL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A warm welcome was accorded to the Maharaja of Travancore when he arrived in Bombay from Delhi by the Frontier Mail, this morning. The Maharaja was accompanied by his mother, sister and his brother, the heir-apparent of Travancore.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Constitutional Adviser to the Maharaja, also arrived by the same train.

The Frontier Mail steamed into the platform at Bombay Central at 8-45 a.m. A first class saloon was reserved for the Maharaja and members of his party. Among those present at the station to receive the Maharaja were: Mr. V. S. Subramanya Iyer, ex-Dewan of Travancore; Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-High Court Judge, Madras; Mr. Pothan Joseph, president of the Travancore Association, Bombay, Mr, K. M. Panikkar, secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes; Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others.

The Maharani of Travancore, was garlanded on behalf of the Travancore residents of Bombay.

During their stay in Bombay the Maharaja and his party will remain in the palace of the Gaekwar of Baroda at Nepean Sea Road.

The Mah arani of Travancore, accompanied by the heir-apparent and his sister, are sailing for Europe by the s.s. Victoria on Thursday.

The Maharaja will leave Bombay for Travancore on Friday.

INDIANS WIN PRACTICE MATCH

Jehangir Khan Puzzles Martineau's XI

NAIDU HITS UP TWO SIXERS

LONDON, May 10.

The practice match between the All-India Cricket Team and Mr. H. M. Martineau's XI, which began only to-day at Holyport, Maidenhead, resulted in a win for the Indian team by seven wickets. The Indians played on after winning.

JEHANGIR KHAN

MAHARAJKUMAR OF LIMBDI.

Scores:

Martineau's XI 88 (Jahangir Khan 5 for 47 Palia 4 for 16.

India 118 (Wazir Ali 34. Limbdi 46, C. K. Naidu 23, Grant 4 for 427).

Mainly due to Jahangir Khan's medium-paced deliveries, Mr. Martineau's XI lost seven wickets for a total of 60 before lunch. The whole side was dismissed in five minutes under two hours and a half.

The Indians made only sixteen runs off the first two wickets, but then Wazir Ali and Limbdi carried the score to 68 for two by tea time. Naidu hit two sixers.

OLD HOBBS AGAIN

Hobbs, hitting out with the middle of the bat in the Surrey match against Somerset reached the ropes seven times to-day.

Shepherd's chief hits were one six and eleven fours.

Freeman's analysis was 18—9—23—6. In one spell he took two Leichester wickets for two runs but then a plucky last wicket partnership between Geary and Snary yielded 66 runs in 65 minutes.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

LANCASHIRE VERSUS DERBYSHIRE.—Lancashire won by 72 runs.

Lancashire 150 and 217 for three declared.

Derby 156 and 139 (Hopwood 5 for 35.)

NOTTS VERSUS SUSSEX.—Notts won on first innings.

Notts 491 for 8 declared and 137 for five (Arthur Staples 51 not out).

Sussex 283 (John Langridge 86, Sam Staples five for 11).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE VERSUS WORCESTERSHIRE. — Gloucester won by 143 runs.

Gloucester 176 and 254 for eight declared (Neale 66 not out).

Worcester 155 and 132 (Parker six for 45).

LEICESTERSHIRE VERSUS KENT:—Kent won by 10 wickets.

Leicester 221 and 104 (Freeman six for 23).

Kent 284 and 43 for nil.

SURREY VERSUS SOMMERSET Survey won on first innings.

Somerset 236.

Surrey 305 for five (Hobbs 79, Shepherd 107, not out)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VERSUS GLAMORGAN: — Northants won by 105 runs.

Northants 186 and 202.

GLAMORGAN 99 and 184 (Dai Dabies 62, Adams four for 21, Jupp four for 55).

The match between the M. C. C. and Yorkshire at Lord's was abandoned there being no play to-day also.—Reuter's Special.

DUNLOP GOLF TOURNEY

LONDON, May 10.

At Southport, Mr. Cecil Denny, a-23-year old professional led the field of qualifiers for the Dunlop Southport Golf Tournament, with 140.

The Ryder Cup players, Davies, Easterbrook and Ernest Whitcombe and also George Duncan qualified. reading.—Reuter.

NEW SILK DUTIES IN BRITAIN

Additional 10 Per Cent "Advalorem" Levy From May 11

LONDON, May 11.

New Silk duties enforcable on May 11 are contained in a resolution moved by Mr. Neville Chamberlain and approved by the Commons by 275 votes to 36.

The resolution provides that ten per cent "advalorem" duty in addition to the existing duties will be charged on yarns, tissues, and other articles excluding clothes made wholly or partly of silk or artificial silk. secondly, clothes consisting wholly or partly of silk or artificial silk will be charged on equivalent additional duty amounting to ten per cent, thirdly, the duty will be returned in the case of re-exported silk goods and exported silk goods consisting of materials on which the customs duty has already been paid.—Reuter.

DO YOU WANT A REBEL?

Then Apply To The Chaco

GDYNIA (Poland), May 10.

The Argentine ship "Chaco," which has been sailing round Europe in an effort to land a hundred undesirables deported from Buenos Aires, arrived here with only fifteen left. Ten of them were landed without opposition.

Previously five deportees were landed in Memel. One is believed to have been disposed of at a British port.—Reuter.

New Assam Governor

SHILLONG, May 11

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., assumed the office of Governor of Assam this morning Mr. J. Hedlett, Commissioner, Surma Valley Division, administering the oath. The ceremony was held at Government House and attended by officials and non-officials.—A.P.

Arrests At Newasa

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 10.

Yesterday a darbar was convened at Newasa. a taluka town in the district. In the Darbars at Rahuri and Kopargaon some Congressmen had distributed bulletins. Hence at this time steps were taken to see that this was not repeated here. Before the time of the darbar four arrests were made.

The Darbar was presided over by the Prant Officer.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL

The Nawab of Bhopal arrived in Bombay this afternoon by the Punjab Mail to take part in the deliberations of the Prince's delegation to the Round Table Conference, now proceeding in Bombay.

The delegation meet at 4 p.m. today to discuss the various aspects of the Federal scheme.

The Nawab drove to Government House, where he stays as the guest of the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. K. M. Pannikar and Maulana Shaukat Ali and a large number of friends and admirers of his Highness were present on the platform to receive him.

VICEROY'S CABINET

SIMLA, May 10.

The Countess of Willingdon attended a meeting of the Y.W.C.A. at Constantia.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day.—A. P.

DINNER TO ARAB MISSION

LONDON, May 10.

The foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, gave a dinner to-night at the Foreign Office in honour of the official mission from the King of the Hedjaz and Nejd, headed by Emir Feisal.—B.O.W.

REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

For gallantry of the highest order in saving the life of Mr. Gibson. Commissioner of Ajmere, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has sanctioned to Khan Saheb Syed Ahmad, inspector of police, a reward of Rs. 750/.—A. P.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

SIMLA, May 10.

A communique says that the Government of India have decided that no further claims for the grant of reassessment of disability pensions under Paragraph 2 of Army Instructions (India) will be considered unless they are received by the officers to whom they are addressed before July 1. Official orders are being issued in an Army Instduction.—A. P.

SCIENTIST PRESIDENT

Le Brun's Career

LONDON, May 10.

M. Le Brun, the new French President, like M. Poincare, comes from Lorraine. He looks younger than 61 years he is, has very simple tastes, and is married.

Before entering politics he was a scientist. In recognition of his investigations he was elected to the Academy of Science.—Reuter.

The only events to mar the dignity of the presidential election proceedings at Versailles were two hand-to-hand fights in the lobby, in each case between a Senator and a Deputy, in connection with electoral incidents, and the shocked officials had to intervene.

MILL MANAGER STABBED

RANGOON, May 4.

Maung Chit Sein, a young Burman mill clerk, who was arrested on April 18 for stabbing Mr. A. M. Steven, manager of a saw mill of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, at Dunnedaw, Rangoon, was granted bail by the Third Additional Magistrate with two sureties for a sum of Rs. 300 each.

The hearing is fixed on Friday May 13.—A.P.

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